BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER;—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM;—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1840. 3,196.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

Agent in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 10, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 10, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Rs.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 10th August 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship "MAJESTIC," Captain J. CORNFORTH. For freight or passage apply to

G. S. KING.

Bombay, 10th August 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood*, *iron*, or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 10th August 1840.

THE undersigned have from this date commenced business at Bushire, as Merchants and General Agents, under the style and firm of CONSTANTINE AND Co.

S. A. CONSTANTINE.
C. A. CONSTANTINE.

BUSHIRE, 1*st July* 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send on their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE AND Co. in 3 and 6 Dozen cases.

Received from J. W. Bridges London.

Superior Sherry	at	Rs.	18
Ditto Sparkling Champaign	at	,,	35
Received from C. I. Fletcher and Co. London.			
Sparkling Champaign 1st quality	at	,,	45
Ditto Do. 2d Do.	,,	,,	35
Received from Hemery Brothers Jersey.			
Amontillado Sherry vint, 1822	,,	,,	20
Ditto Do. Do. in Pints	,,	,,	12
Royal Oporto Company's Port Vint 1834	,,	,,	18
Claret Laffitte Vint 1834	,,	,,	20
Ditto Do. Do. in Pints	,,	,,	12
Sparkling Champaign first growth of Ai	,,	,,	35
Ditto Burgundy	,,	,,	30
Hock Rudesheim and Hockheim	,,	,,	20
Sauterne, Vint 1834	,,	,,	15
Cognac Brandy	,,	,,	15
Cognac Cherry Brandy in Pints	,,	,,	10
Dutch Curacoa in Jugs	,,	,,	25
Noyau 1st quality	,,	,,	25
Liqueurs assorted	,,	,,	24

Bombay, 10th August 1840.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

ON Saturday the 15th Instant, (*altered from Wednesday the 12th being Cocoanut day*,) Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit for Public Sale, at their Rooms, commencing at 11 A. M. a great variety of valuable Piece Goods, but very little damaged; they consist of Grey Long Cloths, Madapollams, Domestics. Also a quantity of Cotton Twist of different Nos. and a variety of other property, of which particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Nesbit Lane, 10th August 1840.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that a Steamer appointed to convey the Mail of September next to the Red Sea. will be despatched on Friday the 28th of August.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—August 7th, Ship Monarch, James Robertson, Master, from Leith 10th April. *Passenger.*—Jacket Fernant.

Do. 8th, Ship John Campbell, Joseph White, Master, from Liverpool 25th April. *Passenger.*—Mr. Motet.

Do. 9th, Ship Leonard Dobbin, Wm. Carpenter, Master, from Liverpool 23rd April. *Passenger.*—Mrs. Carpenter.

SAILED.—August 8th, Ship Thetis, J. Cass, Master, to Singapoor and China. *Passenger.*—9 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Fazel Currim, Hajee Ebram Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passenger.*—2 Natives,

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Victoria.
SCHOONERS.	Berenice.
Shannon and Mahi.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth.
CUTTERS.	
Margaret and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Mahamudy.	Majestic,
Adele.	Lord Auckland,
Sir John Herschel.	Calcutta,
Julia,	Carnatic,
Crown,	John,
Queen Victoria,	Westmoreland,
Hindoostan,	Cumbrian.
Wilson,	Monarch,
Ann.	John Campbell.
Colchester,	Leonard Dobbin.
COUNTRY.	
Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Fort William.	Castle Huntly,
Cauderbux.	Drongan,
Doulut Savoy,	Soobrow,
Lady Grant.	Colonel Newall.
Pittamber Savoy.	Aliet Rahiman.
Earl of Clare.	Caledonia,
Helen.	John Wm. Dare,
Caroline,	Esuavie.
Charles Forbes,	

PORTUGUESE.	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.
DUTCH.	
Barque Hannah.	

Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

Colombo, July 14.—Sloop Ann, G. Hynes, master, for Cuddalore—Passengers, F. B. Norris Esq., —Baynes Esq. M. C. S.

15th—Shooner *Fancy*, M. Jacobs, master, for Tuticoreen, Jaffna and Trincomalee—Passenger, R. Jeffery, Esq.

16th—Brig *Ruby*, J. C. Batta, master, for Bombay—Passengers, Mr. Pretchell, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Manchy.

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840.	MORN.	AFT.
10th Monday	9 8	9 32
11th Tuesday	9 45	10 11

Latest advices Received.

From *London* ..... 4TH JUNE.
,, *Paris* ..... 6TH Do.

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 10—Monday.—St. Lawrence.
11—Tuesday.
12—Wednesday.
13—Thursday.—{ Queen Adelaide born 1792—Full Moon.
14—Friday.
15—Saturday.
16—Sunday.—9th Sunday after Trinity.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 8TH AUGUST 1840.

	Buy	Sell
4 per Cent—1835 | 36.	at 98-4	to 98-8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33.	at 104	to 104½

CORRESPONDENCE.

FIGHT TO COME OFF!!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A battle royal is expected between those worthy publications the *Courier* and *Bombay Times*. In spite of the *heavy weight* of the former, the odds are strongly in favor of the "Bantling" who is a tight little fellow.

They've both agreed to strip in Buff,
And fight it out at fisty cuff—
Now fighting in itself's an action
That gives both parties satisfaction,
A secret joy the Bruiser knows
In giving and receiving blows,
An inward transport, only tasted
By those who've thoroughly been basted.

We shall watch the event with great anxiety. Some secret diplomacy connected with the safety of the Universe and the London Old Times has been the cause of this appeal to combat dire. Nothing has excited so deep an interest in Bombay since the taking of Jerusalem by Titus!

Your most obedient.

X.

SPORTSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE (AND I HOPE ERE LONG OF THE "BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.")

SIR,—I with many others am quite delighted to see your call for a "Sporting Magazine" and right well has your brother of the "*Times*" echoed it. "Let the Boar, the mighty Boar" be your throne until the recollection of the glorious days now past, but I trust not for ever gone, awake our "Nimrods" from their slumbers to record both in Prose and Verse—the heroic deeds of "Spur and Spear."

Where are the heroes of the Nuggur Hunt, alas! to some, echo answers, where? Where those of Poonah, Sholapoor, Rajkote &c. &c. let them be up and doing, and I do hope we shall soon see such glowing description in our New Sporting Magazine as even "Blackwood" will be proud to praise. Let them keep in mind the lines of that enthusiastic Sportsmen "Tom Morris" and long may they sing,

"We envy not the rich their wealth
"Nor Kings their crown'd career,
"Our saddle is our throne of health
"Our Sceptre is the Spear."

Your Obedient,
AN OLD HOG HUNTER.

Jungles, 4th August 1840.

QUERY!!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you or any of your Correspondents answer the following questions?

1st.—Sir X. Y. Baronet, dies.—Can his heir succeed to the Baronetcy if he does not possess a clear £500 per annum. In other words [illegible] the possession of an income of £500 indespens[illegible] to the obtaining, or succession to, a Baronetcy?

2nd.—A. and B. play at [illegible]té.—It is A's deal; B. does not propose, but [illegible] all the tricks. How many does he score?

By answering the a[illegible]s you will greatly oblige.

[illegible]UBSCRIBER.

8th August 1840.

MALABAR TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to notice in your next paper for the information of the public that Mr. Ernest Menesse, one of the Interpreters of the Su-

preme Court has been sworn in Chambers on Monday last, before His Lordship the Chief Justice to act as Malabar Translator and Interpreter to the said Court, to let all (in particular the Attornies) know to whom they can send Malabar documents, when they require them to be officially translated, as I do not see any thing about it in the Public papers —you will oblige an old

SUBSCRIBER.

Bombay, 7th August 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—On reading your paper this morning, I was not at all surprized at "*Shakspere's Ghost*" making his appearance, no doubt, ready to cry "Guilty! Guilty!" on the black murderers* of his "Great Original."

I allude to several misquotations;—which will you allow me to point out and rectify.

The line from Hamlet, in one of your Articles, should have been:

"Look here, upon *this* picture, and on this;"

The quotation in the letter signed "A Madras Officer," should have been:

"It must not be; there is no pow'r in *India*
"Can alter a decree *of Parliament*:
"'Twill be recorded as a precedent,
"And many an error, by the same example,
"Will rush into the *Army*: it cannot be."
Merchant of Venice, Act. IV. Scene 1.

Pray can you enlighten me with regard to the following apt quotations in the letter?

"Pro se quisque Viri!" (*Virg.*) "tu cave ne titubes." (*Hor.* or *Ov.*)

——"Jam proximus ardet Ucalegon"—(*Virg.*)

from what authors are they taken?†

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
CRITICUS,—*based* "*Crites.*"

August 7th 1840.

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* Alias your Native Compositors.

† We have given the names of the authors *in Italics.*—ED.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Your brother of the United Service Gazette in one of his late issues, has a long and *learned* article on Theatricals, in which he professes to set forth with impartial judgement both sides of the question, viz. the immorality or otherwise of the Histrionic Art.

Let me ask you Mr. Editor, what have the animadversions of the ancient philosophers against the drama to do with the modern stage and plays, they lived in a different era of the world from the present, and do you think that if any one of the "old boys" (whom your cotemporary quotes) could see any one of the plays acted which *now* keep the stage, is it probable that he would censure the present in the wholesale way he has done those of his day?

Your cotemporary goes on to say "the excessive rage for theatrical enjoyment, either of a gladiatorial or dramatic nature, had also a vitiating effect on the Roman people, and many of the Roman historians and poets lament over the degeneracy of manners and spirit which this source of public amusement had produced," had they not just cause for doing so? Would the folks of Bombay (if it were possible) sanction by their presence such disgusting exhibitions as the Olympic games produced! Would they go to see gladiators cut and hack one another to pieces for their amusement? No—I am convinced the public would one and all give their veto against any such degrading and licentious sights, it was against such exhibitions as these that the ancient philosophers expressed their indignation and abhorrence, it is also well known that the drama participated more or less in the licentiousness of the times, this I think is sufficently proved by the few plays that have descended down to the present day. Then what right has your cotemporary to bring the opinions of people who lived some thousands of years back, to support one side of the argument which he professes to judge so impartially? he might as well have brought the *Utopians*, *Yahoos* or any other such fabulous beings on the tapis.

Why really Mr. Editor one would think by all that has been written against having a theatre in this *loyal city*, that the playhouse was to be a bagnio and the players votaries to the Cyprian shrine. If the young Queen of England has no scruples to visit a theatre, or order a play, why should we her subjects refrain from the like innocent pastime, the sooner this Hydra cant is annihilated the better, I am sure it would *benefit Society* in general, let those who still retain their antinomian opinions stay at home, and those who are for the drama—go.

MARCUS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Feeling conscious that I have not done justice to the task I voluntarily undertook, and dreading lest my efforts should be condemned rather than approved by the branch which I attempted to defend, for although I look not for their applause, yet, I would fain avert their censure, and beg therefore to trespass a little more on your valuable space Mr. Editor. I avail myself also of this opportunity to offer you my humble thanks for the insertion of my last in your very independent Journal.

I sincerely trust that the few observations contained in my last have had a mollifying effect on the assailant of the Medical Warrant Officers, and that in meeting them a second time, I do so under more favorable circumstances, with their opinion somewhat shaken and less inclined to obduracy and perverseness to truth, which seemed to me to be their chief characteristics.

The members of every profession, trade or calling followed under the sanction of Government, must of course be of some service to Government. Hence the utility of no class of men can reasonably be denied. But at the same time it must be admitted that, when superior benefits are considered to result from the workings of one profession more than another, it will acquire a degree of pre-eminence, and claim for its pursuers a superior share of public estimation.

To enable one to judge of the merits or decide the superiority of one class of men over those of another, it will be necessary to consider the various requisites which befit them for their respective callings—to trace out the manner in which these qualifications are attainable—and the end for which they are exercised when so acquired. I feel confident that a dispassionate consideration of the case on the ground[illegible]latively, would help to the formation of a right [illegible]gment, and I would most earnestly recommend [illegible]Ordnance Warrant Officer's" adopting the plan be[illegible]e arrives at any conclusion.

The difference betw[illegible]he Apothecary and the Conductor must be ap[illegible]s to every justly discriminating eye. And the [illegible]mpartial judge will exclaim at once t[illegible]of the former are far more respons[illegible]nd arduous; and the profession be[illegible]more respectable and requiring more the exercise of superior, active and acute mental powers, than the functions of the latter ever require or call into operation. Since with the least discernment and discretion, possessed of some tact, and a little common-place knowledge of English; any European may enter upon the duties of a Conductor; whereas years of deep research and practical experience are required to fit a person for the duties of an Apothecary. It can be a matter of no difficulty in a case of emergency to supply the place of the Conductor, the ranks of the army are accessible for the purpose. See if such a course could be resorted to in the case of an Apothecary.

Is it necessary to preserve Fire-arms, &c. I opine it is more so to preserve in health and vigour the *arms* that are intended to support them, which the most delicate, which the most difficult? judge ye with

CANDOUR.

Since writing the above I have seen his second ebullition replete with sweeping observations—vile insinuations—invidious personalities and teeming with vituperation, and the most odious language but entirely devoid of all reason or argument.—With an "Ordnance Warrant Officer" I have done—it would be folly to attempt to stop a mad Bull in his heedless and reckless career.—I may however with your indulgence touch once more on this subject.

To account for the irregular manner in which I have noticed this subject, I must say that from not being a Subscriber to your journal, I have fallen in with promiscuous numbers of it in the order I have written.

Poona, 5th August 1840.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 10, 1840.

ARRIVED August 7, Ship *Monarch*, J. Robertson, Master, from Leith 10th April. *Passenger*: J. Fernant; Do. 8, Ship *John Campbell*, Joseph White, Master, from Liverpool 25th April.—*Passenger*: Mr. Motet.—*Intelligence*—Spoke one of the H. C. Steamers on the 1st August, out 12 days, Lat. 3 deg. 16 min. N., Long. 59 deg. 19 min. E. *—Do. 9, Ship *Leonard Dobbin*, Wm. Carpenter, Master, from Liverpool 23d April. *Passenger* Mrs. Carpenter.—*Intelligence* Left the Ship *John Campbell* to sail for Bombay on the 24th April, spoke 24th May, the French Barque *Adolphe* for Bourbon; 17th June, the Ship *Isabella Watson*, from Leith bound to Sidney 64 days out, all well; 20th July, the French Barque *Liél Liél.* for Mauritius; 22d, the Barque *Emma*, from London and Table Bay bound to Colombo, 96 days out.

* We suppose this must have been the *Cleopatra.*—ED. *Gazette.*

AN Inquest was held on Friday afternoon on the body of a young woman of the Ghautee Caste drowned in a Quarry Tank, off the Byculla Road.

Deceased had been out with others at work the previous morning, and was afterwards missed, and on search being made was discovered in the Tank.

WE understand Captain Benbow of the 15th Regiment is to act for Captain P. T. French as Bheel Agent and in Command of the Police Corps at Ahmednugger, and Captain Bartlett for Lieut. Rudd Commanding the Poonah Police Corps, while those Officers are in Scinde with their respective Regiments.

WE have received our Correspondent "Subscriber's queries." We will try and answer them in our next. However we may say, we are of opinion that there can be no doubt as to the succession to the Baronetcy, if not a farthing of property accompanied it, but we will ascertain beyond a doubt.

WE are informed that highway robberies have of late been very frequent on the Tannah road, and that about 14 or 15 days ago, the authorities of a village named Sankee, about three miles from Poway the estate of Framjee Cowasjee Esq. gave intelligence to that gentleman's establishment, that two men had armed themselves for the purpose of plundering. In consequence, his Peons and Carcoons set off and apprehended the two robbers in their own houses, and there found also a quantity of Jewels and other stolen property. They were taken to the Comavisdar who after an examination forwarded them to Tannah for Trial. We are much pleased to see so much public spirit evinced, and a fact like this shews the wisdom of making Native Gentlemen Justices of the Peace, and this instance of one of them being active in his duties will we hope further stimulate the whole Bench to exertions for the Public benefit; although an attempt appears to be made to curtail their privileges and utility, by depriving them of the power of licensing and exercising the usual functions of Magistrates, as in our Native land, pursuant to the laws of the realm.

THE public are anxiously looking for news from China, but we fear many more weary days must elapse ere we hear of the Naval and Military armament. The next vessel expected is "the *Good Success*" but she will most probably have left only about the end of May, so we fear little intelligence will be received by her. In the absence of authentic information it is of no use to indulge in idle speculation. We perceive H. M. Sloop of War Childers is at Maulmain. This must be galling to her Commander and Officers. We should have thought a vessel of her light draught and acknowledged sailing powers would have been more usefully employed with the fleet. We are certain that we shall only echo the sentiments of her gallant Crew, in wishing she may speedily push on to the Celestial Empire, and share in the glory and prize money, which we have no doubt will reward the brave of both arms of the service in the expedition.

AN article in the Madras *United Service Journal* has not a little surprised us. It states that "the Musket ammunition of the Madras portion of the Troops proceeding with the expedition to China has been LEFT BEHIND." Our brother of the *United Service Journal* says "he is glad to find the Madras Ordnance Department is *not in fault*? As no Musket ammunition was ordered from that Presidency." If this be the case where does the fault lie? for who ever heard of sending men on service without ammunition? and as for trusting to other arsenals we cannot conceive hazarding such a measure for a moment. Whatever may be the state of the Arsenals at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, we are still of opinion that their inability to furnish 100,000 rounds of ammunition, forms no excuse for sending the Madras Troops to Sea minus their quota. We hope that no more blunders of the same sort will be reported.

THE Supplement to the *Calcutta Courier* of the 25th of July announces that hostilities with Nepaul are reported to be on the eve of breaking out, but does not vouch for the authenticity of the news. It is a very strange feature in our Campaigns in India, that we have generally abandoned the fruits of victory too speedily. In the last Nepaul war, the acquisition of the Turaee Lands alone rewarded us for an expensive expedition, while we missed the opportunity of a strong Post like Muckwanpoor on the Hills, which would have overawed the Goorkhas effectually. In the Burmese affair, Ameerapoora was saved by a Treaty as Hyderabad was lately in Scinde, and even Khelat was abandoned after a few days occupation. All these have been signal mistakes, and we certainly wish that our Military men had not been fettered by Political Diplomacy, as in that case We should neither have been bearded and insulted by Nepalese, Burmese, nor Beloochees as at present, nor have seen much blood and treasure expended in vain.

IT will be perceived from our Calcutta Extracts, that the City of Palaces, is as usual, a long way before us in obtaining those Municipal Reforms, so much needed by all classes, in every City in India;—we allude in the present instance to "*An Act for the punishment of "vagrants within the town of Calcutta exercising alms by offensive and disgusting exhibitions and practices.*" The Act goes on to say, "whereas great inconvenience is experienced &c. &c." Now these words convey a great deal, "great inconvenience"—true, it is very great,—only witness the swarms of beggars in the Fort here on the Sabbath, in all the distortions and postures the human frame is capable of assuming, some the most disgusting that ever presented themselves to the eyes of man; and yet all this is permitted for want, merely, of some regulation. Surely if the authorities, who by the by scarcely ever enter the Fort on a Sunday, except to go to Church, were once to take a drive round the Fort on this day, we are convinced Bombay would eventually obtain a measure of this sort. The Bombay District Benevolent Society has already done much good, in suppressing mendicity, but we think a great deal more might be effected, more particularly if all ranks, Eropean and Native, could be persuaded to refer all applicants to the above named excellent institution, instead of opening their purse strings at every application, and they would thus contribute towards the abolishing, one of the greatest of nuisances,—for nuisance it is, in every sense of the word. In a town like Bombay, the want of an act of this sort is really a deep disgrace, for those in need, and deserving objects are suffered to be mixed up with a class of imposters, and vagabonds. We know how difficult it is for any improvement to be procured for Bombay from Calcutta, and that the authorities here are not to be blamed for this. The spirit of the Government cannot do "what it likes with its own," but it is the Government of India, and it alone, that is responsible. Surely if Calcutta is allowed a Vagrant Act.—Bombay may have one, if it be merely a copy of their own, we would be thankful rather than let us remain as we now are. The principles of plain justice ought to actuate all Governments, and we trust no feeling like that which actuated a certain party in the Bombay Bank Charter question, will raise opposition to granting us a boon of this nature also. We would willingly too see something of this kind applied to all the large Towns in India, which are thronged with mendicants, who under the mask of religion levy a continued Tax on the Native community. If a Police Superintendence also over them could be arranged it would be a blessing to the land, but we fear the time is not yet ripe for such innovation, on long established abominable custom.

WE have extracted from the *Englishman* a paragraph which furnishes an apt commentary on the efficacious working of the Resumption Regulations. These fatal measures, for such we may term them, have caused more real distress and heart burnings among the inhabitants of the other side of India, than almost any enactment of the Government for many years past. It was in vain that the wretched occupant of the land appealed to what seems to us the most sacred of all titles, continued uninterrupted possession of the lands by his ancestors. The "*nullum tempus occurrit regi*" principle was acted upon to its fullest extent, and the miserable possessor was dispossessed of property which not unnaturally he deemed his own—

SIXTEEN THOUSAND CASES WRONGLY DECIDED!!!

This however is only one discovery! How many more are in store we know not. Will Governments never learn that this greedy appetite for Revenue destroys Revenue itself?—or are they determined to shake principles which even in Mahomedan countries are held in respect,—that length of possession is the best title Deed to an estate. These Regulations so acted upon with such fatal results were passed by Government into Law, against the remonstrence and advice of some of the most experienced and ablest of their servants. We would almost undertake to affirm, that if the account were properly taken, that the Government would actually be a loser in point of Revenue by such impolitic and injurious measures.

But in saying so, we want the account taken HONESTLY, and not bolstered up by such fabricated items as the Begum Sumroo's revenues credited to the Resumption Regulations. The best thing the Government can do is to repeal such vitally injurious regulations. By doing so, they will throw oil on the face of the troubled waters of Bengal:

RESUMPTION REGULATIONS.

We are informed on the authority of the respectable Zemindar of the Chittagong district, that Mr. C. W. Smith, Junior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, who has been lately deputed by Government to institute certain local inquiries connected with the resumption suits, decided by the Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, has sent in a report pronouncing nearly (16,000) *sixteen thousand cases*, which were adjudged in favor of Government, to have been illegally decided, and recommending that they be quashed. As the question is now before Government, we refrain from making any observation on the subject. The proceedings are novel in their nature, suited perhaps only to the general character of resumption operations. For the present we shall content ourselves with repeating that no less than sixteen thousand cases, involving private property to a large extent, and harrassing thousands of individuals year after year, have at last been discovered to have been decided illegally!!!

WE extract an article from the *Ceylon Herald* on the project for a Theatre, in Bombay. We are glad to see that the dramatic sympathies of our Cingalese brethren are awakened for us. By the same Post we saw our efforts noticed in a *Delhi Gazette*, so that we share the good wishes of all our fellow countrymen from the Himalaya to Adam's Bridge. We must now be only true to ourselves, and we trust soon to see the foundation stone of a new Drury laid, and before another year passes over our head-, to observe such a circle of smiling pretty faces under its roof, as would even extract a heart felt smile from the Anti-Dramatic S!!!

"We were much gratified with the perusal of a letter from "Dramaticus" in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, advocating the erection of a "Temple to Thespis." Calcutta, Madras, and even our "far in rear" Island of Ceylon, are bleessed with theatres; aware that explanations according to civil law are dangerous, that definitions are not the peculiar provinces of man, we shall not in this article attempt any upon the merits of theatrical performances; but we would argue that the establishment of one would not only throw in an occasional sunshine of convivial innocent feelings into their society, but might operate in forming some most desirable alliances—"Many a flow'r is born to blush unseen" and truly the barren waste of apathy throws a gloomy distance between the fond and noble feelings of hearts which would otherwise link 'neath the sunshine of friendship, and produce golden results. We feel convinced that there is a party of genial souls in Bombay which once put into motion would not disgrace the house of Thespis.

Is it not delightful to see the spirit of Shakespear walking over the Boards in India?—Is it not delightful to hear repeated jokes which we have formerly hung upon in our younger days at home? Is it not delightful for the "natives" who never had, who never will have the opportunity of visiting Europe to see the real life and manners of Europeans presented to their view?

May smiling comedy lay the foundation stone and tragedy abating her dignity solemnly assist her. Music with her train must fix the roof being the next to heav'ns canopy. However let us hope our friends in Bombay will make a beginning "n'emporte" how small.

"Nihil est aliud magnum, quam multa minuta"
"Sands from the mountain, moments make the year."

Contemporary Selections.

Times, August 8.

The *Essavie* from Mocha reached Bombay on the forenoon of Thursday. She left Aden on the 22d of July, and brings no account of any attack or disturbance by the Arabs. From lack of information to the contrary, for the transmission of which an opportunity had been offered, we may infer, that the threatened assault had not taken place, and that every thing had been quite since the beginning of the month, down to which date our former intelligence extends.

We have letters from Lahore down to the 10th July, which mention that General Court had returned from Banu Tank, and had taken after a short siege some valuable fortresses of a Rebel, and that General Ventura had, without opposition, got possession of the province of Mende and of its Rajah.

It seems still somewhat doubtful whether the Mail will come down from Aden by the *Zenobia* Steamer, or the *Palinurus* sailing vessel; in either case its progress across the Arabian Sea is likely to be slow; the *Palinurus* being a very heavy sailer, and the machinery of the *Zenobia* being in the worst possible condition. We had guessed the arrival of the July overland about the 12th or 13th August, but we learn from weighty authority, that we may have to look for it down to the 20th.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Courier, August 8.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Hailes of the 2nd Regt. of Light Cavalry.

By this casualty Cornet E. H. Simpson is promoted to be Lieutenant.

The memorial for the erection of a Theatre in Bombay has, we perceive, received three hundred and fifty signatures, and is soon to be presented to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. It gives us pleasure to record a fact, which proves that the spirit of civilisation is at work here, for according to the experience, which Greek and Roman and Modern histories present to every observer, a theatre—that is, a well regulated theatre, has always been looked upon as coeval with every other fine art, that serves to amuse and to enlighten, and which while adding to the pleasures of life, tends to alleviate many of it's sorrows, and at the same time to give instruction to thousands.

This theory is demonstrated by the article, on the literature of Russia, in this day's journal, from which our readers will perceive, that even that country looks upon its rising drama as a great honor. In England, in the same manner, when liberty of speech, and unrestrained opinion and the art of printing were allowed full play, Shakespeare came forward, to give a lustre to the name of his native country, which will endure, while good taste, the love of freedom, and enthusiasm for literary beauties and sublimity of composition shall together with the language, continue to be known and appreciated all over the globe.

The lucid and interesting account published in this journal on last Saturday, of the relations between the Empires of China and Russia, has produced a strange result in Bombay. It has excited the odd feelings of the *Bombay Times*, which, as it could not with justice scold us, for having called the attention of the Indian Public to a matter of deep importance, has vented its bile on the leading journals of London for not sending hither an account of what is going on in Siberia. But the article is so curious, that we shall transcribe it for the benefit of our readers.

"But before pursuing this subject further, it may not be uninteresting to enquire into the causes, why so much ignorance should prevail in England on this important question, and so small a share of attention attracted towards it. It may partly be traced to the remoteness and secluded nature of the countries where the traffic is carried on; and accounted for on the same principle as the extraordinary apathy which has constantly prevailed in England on all matters relating to India. But there is another cause why so little attention has been paid in England to the subject under discussion—not very generally understood even in that country. It is in a great measure to be traced to the meagreness of the information communicated by the English press on the internal affairs of the Eastern and Northern countries of Europe. The entire foreign correspondence of the London daily press, we learn from a paper lately published by M. Bulwer, whether from Spain, Germany, Turkey, or Russia, passes through the hands of the Paris correspondent, who is frequently to all intents and purposes the real foreign Editor of a London morning paper. By him are the contents not only of the Paris papers condensed and written out in the shape of a leading article, but the communications also of the other foreign correspondents undergo the same process, & are forwarded by the same express which carries the Paris news. By this means, Paris is made in a manner the centre of all the continental politics for the whole of the London press, and thus the comments on German, Russian, Turkish and Spanish politics that appear in the several journals are too much tinctured with a French spirit—indeed, Mr. Bulwer goes so far as to say, that it consists with his knowledge that M. Guizot and M. Thiers has each of them at this moment the Paris article of a London paper completely under his control, which they have secured simply by shewing attention and contributing information to the respective correspondents in Paris of the journals in question But the disadvantage attendant on this system which bears with the greatest force on the subject under discussion is, that the politics of those countries that lie, out of the line of Paris are scandalously neglected. We remember a few months ago the *Times* ridiculing the poverty of the arrangements of the Parisian Editors, who do not take in the journals direct—but receive translations at second hand of the most interesting passages from a company in Paris, whose business it is to supply such translations to the different papers. But we were not prepared to believe—until the fact was thus brought prominently before the public—that the *Times* itself and the other daily papers are amenable to the charge of equally discreditable meanness, for they are at this day dependant for all the extracts from the German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Russian papers which appear in their columns, *to one individual*, a newsvendor, or some party employed by him, who is thus the sole judge of what part of those papers shall be communicated to the British public (!) although the papers in question may—nay, continually do—contain articles of incomparably more importance to England than the miserable squabbles of the Parisian journalists, and the unreadable trash manufactured in that capital, and daily served up to the public in the London morning papers.

We have been led into this digression by the perusal of an interesting article on Russia and China in last Saturday's *Courier*."

Logicians have a phrase, to express false deductions, which is called *non sequitur*. Here is one with a vengeance. Because some views of Siberia are published in Bombay, the London journals are guilty of indolence, and gross neglect of their duty—they, that is, the leading British morning journals are influenced by French feelings; in short, they do not pay attention sufficient to please the *Bombay Times* to the journals of Norway Sweden, Russia, Denmark and Germany. Why does not the *Bombay Times* send for those septentrional productions, and then we shall have great explanations for the benefit of *all* India.

It is really absurd to notice those strange comments; but as it is possible, that some persons may suffer their judgement to be biased by the above diatribe, it may be useful to mention that all the journals in the countries above enumerated, are subject to a censorship, and that they of course are as jejune of valuable matter, as any Indian journal ever was. It would puzzle all the Editors of the *Bombay Times*, even with the aid of Mr. Bulwer, whom they have chosen Coriphæus on this occasion, to make out any article of interest, unless indeed the Court movements and some abstract propositions be considered as such. It is well known that those movements and some old extracts from the London Journals are the staple of all the Newspapers of Prussia, Russia, Austria &c. &c.—There are besides frequent suppressions of journals in those Countries and even in May last, a Danish one called "*Fadreland*" was put down in Copenhagen, for having freely spoken of the rights of its native country. All therefore, that those Northern journals can be generally considered worth in London, where many of them are, notwithstanding received and examined in the Newspaper Offices, is to be thrown aside.

But has the *Bombay Times*, which is so liberal of unjust, unwarrantable censure on the London journals, never heard of their numerous and valuable Correspondent in every place of interest from Quebec to New Zealand, from Lisbon to Lapland, and from Dublin to Damascus?—The great and powerful TIMES of London expends more money in one year for obtaining correct intelligence, than the "little bantling" of Bombay,—which has assumed its name, will ever be worth.—But it is not for us to defend the London journals; if they chance to see the "insidious" blow aimed at them from India, to which since the Overland Communications have been opened, they continue to dedicate the greatest attention, they will, if they think it worth attention, repay it with interest.

Connected with European intelligence, one may inquire, why the boasting *Bombay Times*, which took the liberty of killing the King of Prussia, and of establishing a Chinese Commissioner in Holland, to give letters of marque &c. to privateers against the British traders, both which pieces of intelligence, it now knows to be untrue, has not contradicted them?

In making these observations, we beg it to be observed, that they have been forced from us, by the extraordinary act, quoting an article from this journal, and on that article laying the foundation of a most insulting attack on the whole of the London Journals. We neither gave cause for, nor do we in any wise participate in, such attack. Experience has taught us the worth of the most valuable the most independent, and the most pains-taking Agents of Human thought, as well as the most patriotic of all British Institutions, and which, as the first echo of the English mind, is sought for, and welcomed in every part of the civilized world,—that is, of the London Newspapers.

In conclusion, one may observe, that it is but fair, that the B. T. should allow room, to its contemporaries in this city.—It cannot for years have such efficient means of knowing the true state of Europe, as others have, and they on using those means, afford no ground for abusing the journals of London.

U. S. Gazette, August 7.

A rumour was variously prevailing yesterday, in rather influential quarters, that Kelat had been retaken. We hope not, but we only give it as a rumour. Kelat was left after its capture with a very inadequate force to protect it, and perhaps the treachery of the native chief has been at work. The best way of *preserving a fort from being retaken is to demolish its walls*.

Some extensive alterations are, we have been informed, about to take place in the Police system of the Sudr Camp bazaar at Poonah. An application was lately made to the Supreme Government, requiring its sanction towards the entertainment of a Camp Police, on an improved and somewhat enlarged scale. The proposal, however, was not acquiesced in, on the ground that on the Bengal Establishment, all private property in cantonment was at the risk of the owners, while the public tranquillity and security were under the watchfulness of a few Chokedars, who, at all military stations, are under the controul and superintendence of the Bazar Master. No additional expence in reference to the object sought after, could therefore be given, and the Bazar Master is left to make the best arrangements he can, with whatever available funds he may have, and all private property is left for the protection of the owner. A circular has accordingly been dispatched to all the residents about the Camp, cautioning them to look well after their goods and chattels, as all responsibility was taken off the Ramoosee Naiks, and compensation for loss was no longer to be expected. Several daring robberries have, accordingly, taken place within these few nights in the bazaar. Two houses were broken in one night, very close to the guard room, as if to show how even in such a dangerous propinquity, an expert and daring robbery could be easily committed. The Ramoosies, who subsist either by thieving or preventing theft, whose craft is thievishness in one shape or another, will, if discharged from employ and with their Naiks released from responsibility, be very troublesome and annoying, so that some plan, adapted to restrain them from acts of burglarious outrages, seems necessary to be devised. We however, have no doubt of the military authorities making so much of the means left at their disposal as to render property comparatively secure.

Opinion of the Indian Journals

There was a time as some of our elder readers will recollect when the Court of Directors from ignorance of the character of the Natives and from their own narrow pursuits, considered their armies efficient in proportion to the paucity of their European Officers, and Subalterns were considered so useless with Native Regiments, that they were actually turned loose, and permitted to reside where they pleased!

The Court also conceived rank to be immaterial to military men, and would not, as is well known, sanction any grade in their service, above that of Captain on the principle, that a Captain of experience could perform all the duties of a Major or Lieutenant-Colonel, and when more Captains were required, Subalterns might be caught wild from the jungles for the purpose of being promoted to Capts. Sir Thomas Munro, even of late years leaned greatly to this opinion, for in reporting on the small number of Field Officers present with Madras Regiments he remarks, "I do not consider this as a material objection, because Captains are generally from fifteen to twenty years, and Majors from twenty to thirty years standing in the service, and must then be just as competent to command a Corps as they can be at any future period."

But no man possessing the enlarged mind of the late Governor of Madras, who at one time was the military oracle of the Court of Directors, could argue upon more unjust and erroneous principle of Army matters than Sir Thomas, indeed, he was not only inconsistent in his opinions, but too often selfish in his views, his chief aim being to rise himself, without regard to the interests of the service to which he belonged. Sir Thomas Munro, as we have shewn, made an apology for the East Indian Company for not adding to the number of the superior officers of the Army which at the time he wrote was proposed; to shew the fallacy of his argument, we shall quote from a second letter of his, written some time after he was Governor, when he found that Queen's Officers had not sufficient experience of Native character and Indian affairs, to work out his own views. We accused him of being selfish, so let us at once see how he writes when he requires that Army to push him on to honors and fame, whose interests when it suited his purpose he kept back. "Look," says Sir Thomas, alluding to Burmese affairs, "look at the Madras Army just now. "We have no officers fit to be employed in Ava "in any high command, who do not want either "*rank* or health: What field officers we have, "are Junior to the King's Lieutenant-Colonels." How could it be otherwise Sir Thomas? If you felt yourself in a dilemma, were you not in part to blame? Did you not argue against high rank? Did you not say Majors and Captains could very well command without any injury to the service, and that no reasonable augmentation could secure the presence of a Lieutenant-Colonel with every regiment? Perhaps not, but had the augmentation in the higher grades been made when you rejected the scheme, would you not have had Lieutenant-Colonels of experience and standing superior to Queen's Lieutenant-Colonels, when it was necessary to send troops to Rangoon instead of the disappointed and broken hearted Majors and Captains that command your Regiments and Brigades? Were you not thus permitting the officers of another service to reap the advantages and honors, which but for you would have accrued to the Madras Army.

We have gone into these remarks to exhibit in the strongest light the necessity of establishing a Military Retiring Fund. Rank, the quick attainment of *rank* should be the first object of a soldier, this gained the road to honor, distinction, and even fortune is short and easy, but alas! how wearying to the brave officer are the perpetual details of petty commands and Subaltern duties?

Sir Thomas Munro states the average service of a Captain to be fifteen to twenty, and of Majors from twenty to thirty years, but from a hasty glance at the Bengal Army, List (in the mysteries of which we do not pretend to be well versed) it appears to us there are at the present time in this service, Cornets and Ensigns from twelve to fourteen years service; Lieutenants of nineteen and twenty years service; Captains of thirty-four years service; and Majors of thirty-five or thirty-six years service! It really tires one to write such melancholy truths, a lively picture of the talents and merits of the power that be, would prove far more amusing to our readers, but still we must not flinch from our task, for though of a dry nature it is still of great importance as it involves the interests of thousands!

In the Queen's Army, officers on obtaining high rank advocate with zeal the interests of their less fortunate comrades, but with pain do we confess, it is not so, in the Company's Service. Generals and Governors, instead of endeavouring to accelerate promotion or remove disadvantages, remain indifferent to every interest but their own, or recommend, like Sir Thomas Munro, low rank, and reduced pay, and then when the services of the army are suddenly required, wonder that it is not in an efficient state.

Gloomy indeed, are the present prospects of the Bengal Army and a report has just reached our ears, that if the Bishop's prayers be granted and the "Queen be brought to bed of a Prince of Wales!" the Brevet expected on that joyful occasion, is not to be extended to Indian Officers. What then is left for them to do, but to obtain by their own energy and personal sacrifice, that promotion which from false notions has been and is still withheld from them.

As the King of Prussia observes, some officers become indifferent to promotion from holding well paid and easy situations, and this is but too much the case in the Bengal Army. We ourselves know Staff Officers who shudder at every step they gain and others with their Regiments who, from the same selfish motives, never contribute their portion of purchase money, but meanly benefit by the liberality of their brother soldiers We do not wish to be personal or we could name Captain A———r, B———r and in truth, we might proceed in order due to the colophon of our alphabet.

If soldiers, which they perhaps should not will set their minds on becoming rich, they should lay out some of that money, which they so desire, to obtain promotion, for with rank comes money as well as power. A soldier without Military ambition is, as Bacon observes, like a Knight without spurs, nor can we conceive a more disagreeable profession than the army when promotion is stagnant, nor a more glorious one, while health and vigor last, if a man quickly rises to rank and honors. Without this there is no less enviable a situation than that of our Officers in India, for it implies privation of country home, health, happiness and all that constitutes the superiority of civilized life, without the realization of the hope which induced them to quit their native land; for foreign service in a tropical climate, without the spirit-stirring expectation of advancement, holds out no prospect of military distinction, but on the contrary depresses the spirit, induces discontent and disease, which but too often opens on early and inglorious graves, or drives to unrewarded retirement or the Invalids, many who possessed fitting qualifications for soldiers had their energies been called into play. On these grounds we cannot too strongly urge every Officer, no matter at what temporary sacrifice, to subscribe to the Military Retiring Fund; we would have every man look around and watch the effects, the present stagnation of promotion has on his comrades, how many of them are gradually "falling into a state of mental atrophy perilous alike, both to mental and physical health," which while it induces useless and morbid longings, incapacitates them, to overcome by a bold and manly struggle, the cause of that disease which is sapping their *European* energies. We have been led into these considerations by the amended scheme of the Fund proposed by Captain Barstow and Lieutenant Thomas, of which, as far as we have had time to consider it, seems to contain some useful data.

Capt. Barstow was nineteen years a Subaltern, yet when the system of purchase was introduced, though he held the Adjutancy of his Regt. and was a *Brevet* Captain, gladly bought his company, and this at a loss of allowances. He is an old and tried soldier, who has more than once been commanded by his more fortunate cotemporaries of the Royal Service; and who, tho' but a Captain, is entitled to the pension of a Lieut.-Colonel—these with other mortifications he must have endured convince us, he is one of the many who have for years experienced "the sickness of hope deferred." Lieutenant Thomas (who we observe in a late order has been appointed Adjutant of his Regiment,) is on the eve of preferment to—a Brevet Captaincy. We detest the word Captaincy, there is some thing so Militia-like in it, but what other term can be applied on promotion to the rank of Captain, when a company does not accompany the gift—to get rid of this anomolous grade, (we believe it exists in no other Army) would be one of the many advantages to be derived from the plan of purchase proposed by Captain Barstow and Lieut. Thomas, to which (without assenting to all their propositions) we would call attention, from the zeal and readiness they have expressed, to join any other scheme which the Army may prefer to theirs. This is as it should be. Debate is necessary, but when a question is once decided, whatever differences of opinion may have existed upon it, among those whose interest induced them to consider it, discussion should give way to co-operation, and, we feel as sured in the present instance, when once a course has been decided on, the projectors of this scheme will be found most active allies.

We augur well from the Projectors having so mildly noticed the strictness of our correspondent "Fair Play," who, it seems to us, is in error in supposing the sanction of the Court of Directors, necessary to the scheme of the above named gentlemen, or that a "Retired List" must be formed before it can be brought into play, for we have heard that a General Officer, whose tour (as a Brigadier) has just expired, has applied to the Directors of the Cavalry Fund, to ascertain what bonus they will give him to throw up his off-reckonings, and to retire on the pension of a Colonel.

In giving insertion to their scheme, we do so to oblige partly, but chiefly to keep the subject of the Fund before our military friends. We are far from giving our unqualified approbation to the scheme these gentlemen have proposed, particularly as we are inclined to think the Presidency Plan has gone too far ahead for any other to supercede it. We would however recommend Captain Barstow, Lieutenant Thomas and Fair Play, to place themselves in direct communication with the Officers at the Presidency, who appear indefatigable in the task they have undertaken, and to be advancing with steadiness and caution, towards the attainment of their object, in the furtherance of which all should now unite.*—*Agra Ukhbar, July* 23.

Englishman, July 16.

BREACH OF FAITH.

And now we come to the serious question of the breach of faith, and we much fear that it tends to compromise the English name in a quarter where, of all others at present, that name ought to be without reproach—if only for policy, and if national honour was itself of no consequence. 'One thing,' writes a highly intelligent Correspondent, 'is undeniable. Wooloo Khan, after his beating, wished to make terms. Anderson allowed him to go into Candahar to do so. He was successful and received a dress of honour from Major Leach, and one from the Shahzada ruling Candahar. He declared he had been instigated to resistance by men in Candahar, and that he would shew their letters. He returned to Anderson, and then to his home; when hearing that Lieutenant Nicolson and Shahzada Timoor were near, relying on the pledged words of our political agent, Major Leach, and the Shahzada Futteh Jung, Wooloo Khan went to make his obedience, and was immediately seized and made prisoner. His letters and dress of honour, together with a strong protest against such proceedings from Anderson, may have saved his head, but he is sent prisoner to Cabool! Three of the prisoners made over to Lieutenant Nicolson and Shahzada Timoor had their heads struck off, and now the country is deserted, and the crops are standing;—but, worse than all, the BRITISH WORD, which was heretofore sacred every where, is rolled and defiled in the dust.' We never yet knew of any good which came of putting military commanders, in the field, under local civil control, that would not have accrued had those commanders not been thus fettered; but modern history abounds with instances of the mischief which such a system has occasioned, and to the end of time we believe the *mischief* of the system will always be to the *good* as the bushel of chaff to the grain of wheat within it. In the present case, even supposing there were political reasons for putting to death those three prisoners as rebels, still as the military authority who captured them in battle, and who was then the chief authority on the spot, had granted them their lives, they should at least have been sent to the King for *his*. in other words, for the Envoy's) decision, and not have been butchered in the manner related, and almost before the eyes of the officers who had virtually guaranteed their safety from death. Whatever they might have been guilty of, by the laws which in all nations denounce rebellion, it would have been not merely more merciful, but far more politic, to have spared their lives which a British officer's word had promised (for they could have been secured from doing farther mischief, by imprisonment) than to have practically promulgated the doctrine that such word was not necessarily sacred. Give any officer you send out, as Captain Anderson was sent, as little discretionary power as you please; but where he has no specific instructions of a political nature, never falsify his pledge, nor, if possible, upset his arrangements so harshly and immediately as to proclaim to the Natives that he acted injudiciously. But bad as the slaughter was of these three prisoners, under the peculiar circumstances, it was not so bad, in any respect but its cruelty, as the violation of faith exhibited towards Wooloo Khan. That appears to us to be wholly indefensible, for he was formally pardoned for past offences, whatever they might have been, by both the British and Shah Soojah's representives, wielding plenary authority in the case, and the perfect confidence which he exhibited in the sufficiency of that protection ought never to have been destroyed where British power could prevent it.

* The great length of our present notice will not admit of our adding other remarks that would be in place but in support of Captain Barstow's zeal in the cause of purchase, we may state, what we remember to have heard when his regiment was stationed at Agra—that after a service of nineteen years as a subaltern he aided in purchasing out three Captains, and offered as his share 13,500 rupees for the retirement of his senior Captain, then two years and a half from promotion.

Englishman, July 18.

Yesterday we had an article and a contribution on the question of supersession, as between the Queen's service and the Company's; and to-day we have to draw attention to a paper on the same description of question, but confined to the last named service, and considered, of course, in its inter-relative operation on the officers of that army, without any reference to those of the other. The expedient proposed by an ADJUTANT of abolishing the ranks of Major and Ensign, will probably be too startling a remedy for the immediate adoption of the higher powers; but laying that consideration aside, as the idea if not otherwise objectionable might be familiarised with in time, there is yet a light in which our correspondent does not appear to have viewed the matter, but in which the plan appears to ourselves faulty, with respect to what we may call (the phrase will be understood exactly, a few lines further on) an external contingency, though it be feasible enough when considered merely as affecting the Indian army. The Company's military force is now so intimately blended with the Queen's in respect to every matter appertaining to rank and promotion, that no innovation can be introduced into it, which should tend either to advance or to make more equable its course of promotion, without the vigilant jealousy of the Horse Guards being aroused—a jealousy necessary and natural, on both sides, by the way—and being thereby stopped, unless its fruits can be fully partaken in by the royal officers serving in India. Now, in the present case, as we presume the proposition, though nominally confined to the infantry branch, is intended to be applied (indeed it must be) to all the other arms, one of its pratical consequences would be the instant supersession of all Her Majesty's cornets and ensigns—and we believe second lieutenants—attached to the royal forces in India; for if the Company's ensigns, &c. are transformed into lieutenants, they must take rank as lieutenants, to the immediate and permanent detriment of their brethren in the royal service,—and this would never do. In the next place, the proposition involves a reduction of the number of regimental officers in the subaltern grades, whereas it is a just ground of complaint that there are already too few there,—a ground which would be much strengthened if the aggregate which is now twelve, should be reduced to ten. The increase to the captains would not quite meet this difficulty, but nevertheless that increase is very loudly called for. However this objection is of the minor class, compared to the other, which is the insupurable one. That ensigns are, quasi ensigns, of no military utility on the Indian earth, is a proposition which every man among that interesting body themselves will acknowledge,—always excepting the small proportion of them which is made up of ensigns in the first six months of their metamorphosis from the cadet state, a period during which they naturally deem themselves of the most vital importance to the existence of the army; but their grave and reverend *seniors* in the same grade who have sweated under the colorical force of ten hot winds, who have had fertile crops of boils through ten successive rains (owing to high blood and superflux of mangoes) who have taken their annual tour of September fever, and been occasionally on duty in the cholera department, and who have never, haply, got so much as a sniff of troop or company allowance,—*those* reve end seniors will confess, with their characteristic modesty, that they are of no manner of use in the state of military existence in which it pleases fate and their tough elders to keep them; but will also admit that, *as lieutenants*, the whole army will be considerably the better for them, and they themselves considerably bettered by the extra modicum. We have sufficient of poetical imagination in our souls, though we *are* but editors, to conceive the utility of a Queen's ensign, when he carries the colours in a windy day on parade, or flaunts them in the Frenchmen's face, as foretellers of victory, in the hour of battle; but Company's ensigns are not signiferous—nor in *that* sense are even the twelve year old lads 'ancients'—and the sooner they are merged or fused into lieutenancies the better for themselves, and the better for the service. In regard to the Majors, as our own military writings have ages ago, as ladies say, pronounced *them* to be useless, we need hardly say that we concur in any project which promises to rid the army of them for ever. Nevertheless we look with respect on a major present with a regiment, but not in command of it, as the only true gentleman in the Indian army,—with his thousand a year and nothing on earth to do for it! No duty, no responsibility, no cares, the only fear is that the gentleman should get bilious from too much ease—or prematurely dull from the under exertion of his mental faculties. On parade he may, if he chuses, call out to the Adjutant to bring up or rein back his charger's head a little, and thus put that naturally accurat functionary rather out of the true alignement; but a wise and prudent major troubles himself not with such vanities, but is satisfied with gravely elevating his sword, and calling out 'steady' to to the inherently steadiest of all descriptions of staff,—for even an Aiderde camp is not to be compared in that respect to your Adjutant. Young majors—youths who have just gained their steel scabbard and spurs—are apt to evince this sort of zeal for the public service; and let truth also declare that your *newly*-made Adjutant is prone to keep his horse on the fidgets, when at the point; but these exuberances of military spirit soon wear off,—and then majors may be abolished, and never be missed by their anxious juniors. In sober seriousness, the part of the plan under consideration which relates to reform in that department of a regiment, is reasonable; but as the extra expense for the whole Indian army, would considerably exceed a lac of rupees a month, it will require much power of argument to induce the authorities to fall in with it, for the Indian State motto is 'virtus post nummos,' which ensigns and majors alike known means 'economy before efficiency!'—

Courier, July 18.

A private letter from Singapore, which we do not publish because it contains no items of news additional to those we published the day before yesterday, has in it one sentence which we believe will be found eventually to be true—"Communications from various parts of the China Coasts convince us that the China Government does not know what we are, or itself is about."

Either deceived by the long experience of our uniform submission to their prejudices and ignorances, they anticipate a similar result now; or else, like all other persons of contracted mind they have little faith in the existence of anything which they do not either see or feel. The Chinese Government, according to the latest accounts have not been making anything worthy of the name of warlike preparations even at Canton; which is the only point towards which they seem to think it *possible* for us to direct an attack. They do not seem to have given any warning of the coming storm to the people at large; consequently the trading Junks are continuing "the even tenour of their way" from Siam and elsewhere to their ports on the eastern shores of China, under the belief that if they do not touch at Canton, they will not be liable to interruption. Such simple ignorance would be laughable if we did not know that the loss which will be incurred by individuals will arise from their confidence in a government as vain-glorious and imperious, and get as ignorant as ever tyranized over, and deceived a confiding people.

Although we have always advocated the adoption of a more impressive mode of warfare than a mere coast-blockade, and we now know from the Expedition that this will not be the only offensive line of operations, yet we never can admit that a capture of the junks will not be a very effective mode of bringing the Court of Pekin to a true knowledge of affairs in general. The annihilation of the commerce of the country will raise a clamour that must penetrate the inmost recesses of the Cœlestial retirement. The consequent defalcation of the revenue will also be a piercing argument: and the accompanying diminution of the Mandarine fees will induce these most corrupt of grandees to add their voice to the popular outcry for a pacific arrangement. The whole will probably terminate shortly in a Proclamation somewhat like this.

"Lin, high imperial commissioner, &c., having presented a memorial setting forth that the English foreigners have bowed down their stiff-necked presumption, and humbly confessed their folly, therefore the Cœlestial head of the Chinese empire graciously permits them again to come hither for commercial purposes; and further to steep them in our goodness and bounty, we of our entire free will and clemency have directed that sycee silver be given to the said English foreigners for the 20,283 chests of the destructive drug we took from them in the 2nd month of the 19th year of Taoukwang; and still further to steep them in our goodness and bounty we also freely give them permission, with the consent of the Portuguese foreigners who we permit to live, to take possession of Macao and to have &c. &c."

We do not know whether our Government ought to allow so much bombast and falsehood to be mixed up with the truth but perhaps it would be hard not to let the Emperor tell his defeat in his own way; and we can afford to say, as Charles the 12th did when told that the Russians in their theatres represented him as defeated and flying—"Let them vanquish me on the stage, so that I have the best of it in the field."—

Englishman, July 20.

RIOT BETWEEN MUSSULMANS AND HINDOOS.

In the *Military Chronicle* will be found a very long, but by no means an uninteresting nor unimportant communication, on the subject of the disturbance which took place some time since in a regiment at Neemuch, between the Hindoos and Mussulmans thereof, regarding certain religious acts and forms which it was said each sect practised in such a manner as to insult or annoy the other. We gave a tolerably full, but necessarily a somewhat exparte detail of it, some time back, several particulars of which detail were challenged by a writer in favour of the Mussulmans, and the present letter is a rejoinder to that and defensive of the Hindoos—but the whole question involves much more than the well doing of a single regiment. In one part of our own detail we brought especially to notice the reprehensible fact of a salute having been ordered to be fired in honour of the Mussulman festival of the Bukreed, and we have since been informed that a Head Quarter notice was taken of the circumstance, though in what precise terms we have not yet ascertained. Our own sympathies, we confess, go with the Hindoos as sepoys, and we do not hesitate to say that, while justice should be always done to both parties, *their* affections are of far more consequence than those of the Moslem, to the political welfare of the British Indian power. The Mussulmans *hate* us, as being Christians, with the bitterest of all hatred, the odium theologicum; and they hate us, politically, as being the party *but* for whom they believe they would still have been lords of India; whereas the Hindoos, as our correspondent justly observes, have no objection to our supremacy, and so long as we abstain from violating their prejudices (and even in spite of some violations) they will prefer our dominion to that of any other power. In the present case, we adhere to the opinion that the partialities of the military authorities at Neemuch have tended unduly towards the Mussulmans, though probably those authorities are not aware of this themselves; but from all that transpired in the Court of Enquiry, and from all that the Commander-in Chief *ought* to know, we are confident some caution is requisite to be given in order that certain under-influences on the spot should be discouraged. We cannot very well allude more particularly to the various ways in which some of the older officers may have acquired a certain feeling of favour towards the *Faithful*, without reference to their merits as soldiers, which are undoubtedly very considerable; but this description of prejudice, together with the exceptionable conduct (very often) of the *brahmins*—the experience of which, in disuniting the Hindoos themselves and destroying the harmony of corps, has made the further entertainment of them as much as possible avoided—no doubt, in some cases operates to cause the Hindoos to be discountenanced in comparison to the Mussulmans,—a line of policy which, as our former article explained, is neither equitable nor judicious.

LITERARY.

History of the Duke of Wellington.

THE anniversary of the crowning victory of our Great Chief is at hand—let us celebrate it by some reflections suggested by a contemplation of his life.

The conduct and fortune of the Duke of Wellington, which have been remarkable in many respects, are particularly so in this: That he has in lifetime voluntarily supplied the public with the means of obtaining a minute knowledge of his history; so that, in addition to innumerable memoirs, reminiscences, sketches, histories of campaign and the like, formerly published, we have recent had several Histories of his Life issuing from the press at the same time, founded chiefly on documents of which the Duke himself, with an unprecedented confidence, has authorized the publication. It is not our purpose to enter into a critical analysis of the comparative merits of these simultaneous productions; we wish them the degree of success which they respectively deserve; but, without entangling ourselves in any detailed examination of these works, we are desirous to select for comment a few transactions recorded in them, and to express briefly the reflections which are suggested to us whenever the history of this great man is presented to our contemplation—a man the like to whom we cannot hope to see again, nor, indeed, properly wish to see, inasmuch as, to produce his equal, there must be, in concurrence with the same rare ability and virtue, a return also of similar dangers and difficulties, by which alone virtue can be tried, and great service rendered in averting and surmounting them. But in endeavouring to express our feelings respecting him, we cannot pretend, in writing of a man whose history and character are so well known, to be able to give any new information. Abstaining from that vain attempt, we shall merely seek to express in plain language what is already known; and, withdrawing from view as much as possible whatever may be thought to relate to him as the leader of a party, and adverting chiefly to his merits as an acknowledged benefactor to the whole empire, it shall be our care to afford occasion for complaint that, in writing of him, we have given an inadequate representation of the reality, rather than that we have been at the pains of composing a fulsome and unmerited panegyric.

First it may be useful to give a chronological list of the great battles in which he commanded, and of some other the most important events of his life.

1769. May 1. Born at Dangan Castle, county of Meath.
1787. March. Entered the Army as Ensign.
1794. Served in Holland under the Earl of Moira and the Duke of York.
1797. Feb. Arrived in Bengal.
1803. Sept 23. Battle of Assaye.
1803. Nov. 29. Battle of Argaum.
1805. Arrived in England from India.
1806. Married the Hon. Catherine Pakenham.
1807. Appointed Secretary for Ireland.
1807. Commanded under Lord Cathcart in the Expedition to Copenhagen.
1808. July. Sailed for Portugal.
1808. August 17. Battle of Rolica.
1808. August 21. Battle of Vimeiro.
1808. Sept. Returned to England after the Convention of Cintra.
1809. April. Returned to Portugal.
1809. May 12. Passage of the Douro at Oporto.
1809. July 27, 28. Talavera.
1810. Sept. 27. Busaco.
1810. Oct. Retreat to Torres Vedras.
1811. March. Advance from Torres Vedras.
1811. May 4. Fuentes d'Onoro.
1812. Jan. 19. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by storm.
1812. April 6. Badajoz taken by storm.
1812. July 22. Salamanca.
1812. Oct. Retreat from Burgos.
1813. June 21. Vittoria.
1813. July 26, 27, 28, 30. Battles of the Pyrenees.
1813. Nov. 10. Passage of the Nivelle.
1813. Dec. 11, 12, 13. Battles on the Nive.
1814. Feb. 27. Orthez.
1814. April 10. Toulouse.
1814. Aug. Went Ambassador to Paris.
1815. Feb. To Vienna.
1815. June 18. Waterloo.
1822. To the Congress at Verona.
1826. To St. Petersburgh on a Special Embassy.
1827. April. Resigned office, on Mr. Canning being made Prime Minister.
1828. Jan. Prime Minister.
1828. Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.
1829. Catholic Emancipation.
1830. Resigned Office.
1834. Elected Chancellor of Oxford.
1834-5. In Office from Nov. to April.

Though an adequate estimate of the Duke of Wellington's greatness cannot be formed except on a careful review of the whole history of his life, yet some of his exploits being more prominent than the rest, let us briefly turn our attention to a few of these, such as seem to be most illustrative of his extraordinary qualities—his heroic courage; his patience, forbearance, and integrity; his ability and unwearied diligence; all applied with unbounded devotion and perseverance to the service of his country.

1. Assaye. In this, the first great battle in which he commanded, his courage, skill and promptitude were very conspicuous. After a long day's march in that hot climate, he, with about 8000 men, came, a day sooner than he expected, upon the enemy, consisting of about 60,000. The next day Colonel Stevenson was to join him with a considerable reinforcement: but there was no time to be lost; so he rushed upon them, and, notwithstanding one or two dreadful mishaps, completely routed them. On this occasion he had two horses killed under him.

2 Argaum. In this battle his presence of mind was severely tried. No sooner had the enemy's artillery begun to play, than a body of native troops who had fought well at Assaye, fled, quitting an important post; but he succeeded in rallying them, and gained a victory which put an end to the war.

3. The passage of the Douro, in defiance of a strong force on the opposite bank, was an extraordinary achievement: but we cannot dwell upon it, glad though we should be to have an opportunity of reminding the redoubtable Soult at what a rapid rate he was obliged to betake himself to flight on that occasion.

4. Torres Vedras. No instance of the Duke's foresight and perseverance is more celebrated than his formation and defence of the famous lines of Torres Vedras. Not being strong enough to meet the enemy in the open field, but determined, if possible, to save Lisbon, he took shelter behind these fortified heights. There he remained ten weeks, having in front of him 50 000 Frenchmen, well disciplined and commanded. A pleasant prospect! day after day to look at them, as a man who has taken refuge up a tree looks down upon a tiger or a mad bull roaring at the foot of it. But he knew that the French could not, any more than other people, live upon nothing; ingenious though he know them to be, and able to turn a frog to the utmost account, frogs he knew would not be forthcoming in endless abundance; accordingly the anticipated day came when the foe must decamp; off they went, Massena, the spoilt child of victory, and Ney, the bravest of the brave, grumbling at one another, but unable to find any safe resting-place till they had taken leave of the Portuguese territory. Hitherto Wellington had been the object of continual taunts and evil forebodings with critics at home, who thought themselves competent to pass judgment on his military conduct; but, from this time, he was beyond the reach of shallow censure and petulant calumny.

5. Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. 1812. The rapidity with which these fortresses, so strong and well garrisoned, were taken, astonished the French Generals. They confessed themselves unable to account for it. These were dreadful scenes, and required uncommon fortitude to go through them.

6. Salamanca. This is justly considered one of the most splendid of his victories; and yet two mishaps attended it, which occasioned its being much less decisive than it otherwise would have been. A brigade, repulsed in its attack on an important post, put the battle for a short time in danger, and caused the loss of one or two valuable hours. But worse still was the conceit or negligence of a Spanish officer, who, having been stationed in a fort commanding a bridge over which the French retreated, had quitted his post without acquainting Wellington that he had done so, thereby leaving a way of escape for many thousands who would otherwise have been taken.

7. Waterloo. Passing over many proofs of successful skill and resolution, let us say a few words respecting that battle with which all of us are most familiar. If the Duke ever exhibited courage bordering on rashness, it was on that occasion; we do not mean during the battle itself, but in running the risk of a battle at all: for he had a very motley and indifferent army—in the despatches he calls it an infamous army; meaning, we may be sure, not that the soldiers individually were bad, or even that some regiments, brigades, or divisions were not excellent, but that the army, as a whole, was bad: it had been brought together hastily—the different parts had never acted together before—there was a want, therefore, of perfect mutual confidence, and of coherence among troops drawn from many different nations not only English, Scotch, and Irish, but Dutch, Nassau, Brunswickers, Hanoverians, and Belgians. It is well known that hundreds of these disappeared without just cause; leaving so much the more glory to those who stood firm. Opposed to them were nearly 70,000 French veterans, commanded by Buonaparte It must be admitted that, according to calculation and just expectation, the chances were in favour of the enemy at the beginning of the fight. If any personal accident had happened to Wellington, it is probable that our army would have suffered dreadfully. To save Brussels was, no doubt, very important, but the risk (had it not been justified by the event) would have been thought too great. He might with good reason have declined fighting on the ground that it was reasonable for himself and Blucher not to bear such a disproportionate share in the campaign, but to wait till the Austrians and Russians had come into line. However, he chose the bolder part; which was likely to be still more agreeable to Blucher, who was equally brave and less cautious.

Some military critics, especially the French pretend that the position at Waterloo was a bad one. But the question is, not simply whether it was bad, but whether it was not the best that could be found, and whether it was not *good enough* to justify risking a battle upon it. We must leave this last point to be settled by the result; which is far more efficacious than any number of speculative arguments. Again, the Duke is charged with having committed an error in detaching so large a force to *Hal*, where they had nothing to do, but beforehand it was highly probable that they would have something to do; that the enemy would at least make a demonstration in that direction, which he might have done with troops drawn from Lille and other garrisons. If he had done so, then Wellington's having placed 15 000 men at *Hal* would have been extolled as an instance of remarkable prudence and foresight. As it happened, they were not wanted there. If they had been at Waterloo, Buonaparte would have seen at an earlier hour that he had little chance of producing any impression, and would probably have retreated without great loss. But our army was just weak enough to tempt him to prolong his attacks till it was impossible to extricate himself.

If the Duke's army had been like that with which he crossed the Pyrenees, ("my old Spanish Infantry," as he calls it,) the day would have gone on very differently. The enemy's cavalry would not have been permitted to walk round our squares in the way they did, but would have been swept off in a very summary manner. Under the existing circumstances, it was necessary to be patient; to remain firm and quiet till the enemy had exhausted themselves with marching backwards and forwards across the miry plain, and till the Prussians had come up to assist in making the overthrow complete.

By referring to the Dispatches, we may see in this short campaign a remarkable proof of the Duke's personal activity, and capability of enduring fatigue. The news of the enemy's advance reached him during the afternoon of the 15th, and was confirmed at a late hour of the evening: it is not likely that he would have much time for sleep that night: the next day he was fighting at Quatre Bras till night: on the 17th he was retreating to Waterloo, amidst a torrent of rain: during the night, besides other matters which must have required his attention, he was writing or dictating letters, (three are given, dated at three o'clock in the morning of the 18th): after fighting the battle, he did not return to Waterloo till midnight, having been on horseback at least fifteen hours. The next day he wrote his incomparable Dispatch and visited Brussels.

On reviewing his Military history, his skill in the art of war was so often and so signally displayed, as to leave no room for dispute; the universal opinion of the Officers who served under him, and his successes so great and so long continued, concur in placing him among the greatest Commanders that have ever lived. We may truly apply to him what was inscribed on the pillar erected in honour of Hannibal,—"He will be vehemently desired in the day of battle.

Great not only in Military affairs, his sagacity and judgment on many other subjects were very remarkable. Read his various diplomatic papers relative to the government of India, to Spanish

affairs, to finances, to a multiplicity of important business which was committed to him as minister or negociator,—many of them written too during the progress of Military movements, and, as it were, amid the very din and tumult of arms,—and we cannot but be astonished at the activity and capacity of his mind, once so prompt and so powerful.

His *temper*, no less admirable than his other qualities, was put to many severe trials, by the factious depravity of the Portuguese; by the intractable pride, perverseness, and tardiness of the Spaniards; in some cases by the incapacity or negligence of British Officers, as at Almeida and Tarragona; by the jeers and calumnies of critics at home; too often by the negligence and lukewarmness of our own Government.

Among other proofs of the strength of his mind, it may be mentioned, that though he has passed the last twenty-five years of his life in the midst of acclamations, though he has had to listen to innumerable panegyrics, and cannot appear on any public occasion except amid the shouts of admiring multitudes, yet he does not seem to have ever been inordinately elated; the natural simplicity of his character has passed pure and undefiled through this long and severe trial.

The excellence of his *style of writing* deserves particular notice. His Dispatches are perfect models of composition on matters of business. We firmly believe that more Generals have lived who could have fought the battle of Waterloo, than there are who having fought it could have given such an account of it,—plain and simple, as if he were narrating an ordinary occurrence, yet stating clearly the most important circumstances. The very first word is characteristic and full of meaning. *Buonaparte* not Napoleon, nor the Emperor Napoleon; *Buonaporte* shows that his Emperorship was now to be at an end. Many of the errors which have become prevalent respecting the battle would cease, if people could be persuaded to attend to this plain and authentic document. For instance, he says,—"I continued the pursuit long after dark;" enough to show that he did not stop near to La Belle Alliance, which some writers would lead us to think.

Though the sorrow of the people of England must be great whenever it shall be the will of God to withdraw him from this earthly scene of his glory, yet we cannot but be thankful that through so many labours and imminent perils his life has been spared so long. (Would that he could be persuaded to take more care of it!) And as he had been superior to the rest of men in greatness, we may confidently affirm that *fortune* (or, as we ought more properly to call it, the protecting care of Divine Providence) has been granted to him in a degree unparalleled in the history of eminent men. Alexander died at an early age; Cannibal in exile; Cesar was cut off by treacherous violence; Nelson did not long enjoy the admiration and gratitude of his country. The fortune of Wellington in this respect is unexampled; twenty-five years have elapsed since his last Military achievement; during the whole of which time he has been continually encircled with unbounded respect and admiration: even those events which have been most adverse and perplexing, have only served to bring more fully to light his inflexible fortitude, and his determination to pursue steadily, through evil report and good report, the path prescribed by true patriotism and honour. If in the midst of of factions contentions, which are inseparable from the movements of a free constitution, the people of this country or any considerable portion of them have ever seemed to be forgetful of their obligations to him, what other effect has this produced in him than that of displaying the firmness of his temper and his magnanimity; leading him deliberately to adopt a system of policy which should gradually moderate the frenzy of innovation, and to wait patiently till revenge and cupidity, and the wild fancies of visionary enthusiasts should be so far abated as to allow the re-establishment of law and order, and the resumption of its legitimate functions by our limited monarchy,—sometimes alas! too limited; too apt to be impeded and enervated by speculative empirics, or overawed by popular violence.

If we were called upon to specify that quality of the Duke of Wellington which peculiarly distinguishes him among other great men, it would be this: that, being so great and powerful, he has always restrained his ambition within the strict bounds of law he has never attempted to gratify it by any irregular act; he has always shown aptitude to obey as to command In this kind of self-control, it may be thought that *Washington* was equal to him; but Wellington has had the opportunity of displaying this and the ther qualities of a great man in a far more extensive sphere of action.

We will not, we trust, be thought inconsistent with gratitude to the Almighty for having imparted to the Duke of Wellington such excellent gifts for our benefit and security, if we endeavour to state the limitations by which in him, as it must be in all men, excellence appears to be bounded. In the best condition of our imperfect nature, it is difficult, or rather impossible, to make numerous qualities, which are good separately, coexist in the same character. For example, *fortitude*, which enables a man to maintain a rigid adherence to duty, is good on the one part; sympathy with the sufferings and infirmities of others, is good on the other. But if one of these be brought into severe and frequent exercise, it necessarily acquires a predominance, so that the other is forced into abeyance, and can hadly fail to be in some degree impaired. Again, *sincerity*, as opposed to feigned sensibility and plausible professions, commands respect: but in order to accomplish great public objects amidst the embarrassment and perplexity of many contending interests and passions, it would seem to be absolutely necessary, (especially in a country like this, where every man claims a share in the Government, and thinks himself competent to be a censor, and almost a director of its measures)—it seems expected that a statesman should condescend to keep parties in good humour by complimentary speeches, and a more obsequious expression of deference to their judgement than strict truth will justify. In this view, eloquence, in its more bland and persuasive forms, is of inestimable value among a people who not only have a strong desire for praise, but have power also to make their resentment be felt, if what they are so fond of be sparingly given. These remarks indicate the kind defects which may be imputed to the Duke of Wellington. For instance, in the critical year 1830, when he was invited to a banquet at Manchester, why did he not enlarge on topics which he knew must be agreeable to them; on the commercial greatness of this country; on the skill and enterprize of its merchants; on the ingenuity and industry of artisans; and on the determination to effect every possible advancement of our mercantile prosperity, by allowing free scope for its complete developement? We cannot but note a deficiency in him on that and similar occasions; which is the more unaccountable when we consider that he was born in that portion of the empire in which the required accomplishment is, as it were, indigenous; so that the absence of it can hardly be ascribed to anything else than a forcible suppression of the impulses of nature. If to his real though unpretending spirit of reform and to his other transcendant merits he had added that power of displaying them to the best advantage, and of decorating them which was possessed in so high a degree by a Prime Minister who preceded him, he would have rendered himself immoveable in his high office, and by an effort apparently easy, would have multiplied to an incalculable extent the number and fervour of his political adherents. But, in exacting this, what do we else than show how apt we are to repine at the little that is wanting, rather than enjoy and make good use of the much that is bestowed?

As to any alleged defects of the Duke of Wellington, we may be the better able to estimate their reality, if (in addition to the above, which seem to have some existence) we consider two or three special objections which have been sometimes urged against him, but which appear to us to have little or no force.

First, as a General: it is charged against him that he was not *popular* with those who were under his command; that he had not, like Buonaparte and Nelson, the art of attaching men to him, or of exciting their enthusiasm. It must be admitted that his natural disposition was adverse to the use of cajoling speeches; that he was not so pliant and artful in this respect as Buonaparte. But the difference arose chiefly from their difference of position in two important respects. 1. Buonaparte had entire control over the promotion of Officers, and could raise privates to be Officers: Wellington had scarcely any power in these points. 2. In order to check drunkenness and plunder, Wellington was compelled to maintain strict discipline; whereas Buonaparte systematically supported his army by forced contributions and plunder; and, as to drunkenness, which is the vice most hurtful to discipline, it is known that the French soldiers (partly from national habit, and partly from their system of recruiting), are much less addicted to it than the English. As to Nelson, he certainly had that warm and familiar manner which pleases sailors; but to maintain discipline on board ship is much easier than in a large army by land,—sailors being cooped up in small detachments, and having little opportunity of plunder.

Secondly, as a statesman: fault is found with the Duke by some for not having consented, in 1830, to pacify people by granting a moderate Parliamentary Reform. But all our most eminent statesmen have held that moderate Reform, (transferring Members from a few small boroughs to a few large towns,) must necessarily have led to more extensive changes, Fox, Windham, Canning, Lord Dudley, Lord Melbourne, resisted the beginning of Reform, on this ground. And Lord Grey's Ministry acted accordingly; they knew that the change must be made extensively, or not at all. And how came it that there should be such need and clamour for Reform in 1830, when for many years previously it had been little heard of? Why should Mr. Canning, who had been the great champion against Reform, be popular, and the Duke unpopular on that ground? The wisdom and essential propriety of the measure could not vary from year to year, however the opinions of fickle and ignorant people might vary. Surely so great a measure, affecting the Constitution vitally, and likely to extend its effects to remote generations, ought to be judged of by its intrinsic merits, and not by a number of adventitious circumstances accidentally concurring,—a general election, French ordinances, incendiarism, inexperience of the reigning Monarch. And let us remember, the excellence of this new scheme remains to be tried: we have been hitherto at peace, and in no great difficulties: let a struggle come, such as we had with the French Jacobins and Buonaparte, and then it will be seen whether the order of men who now possess the chief power, will go through the conflict with as much firmness and resolution as was done when the power was lodged with a very different class. *In fine weather*, any ricketty ship may keep afloat; but, now and then, a storm springs up, which tries the materials and workmanship; and if there be any defect, down we go. Some even intelligent men were for making peace with Buonaparte, when he was on his march to Moscow; still more when he returned from Elba. What policy is it probable that the ten-pounders would have recommended in those emergencies? It is on such occasions that men's wisdom is tried, and their determination, one way or the other, is for life or death. If peace had been made with Buonaparte on his return from Elba, would it have lasted twenty-five years? No, not twenty-five months, if weeks. And yet it is almost certain that a large majority of the ten pounders would have been in favour of it.

Let us remember, also, that whatever might be the Duke's own opinion as to some Reform of Parliament being desirable, it was absolutely necessary, if he meant to retain office, to pay deference to the opinions of those on whom he chiefly rested for support. In all parties there is a reaction of the led upon the leaders: concert implies compromise. If he had yielded to the clamour for Reform, he must have placed himself entirely in the hands of the opposite party,—i. e., of the Whigs,—and must have adopted their policy, not only on that subject, but many others. It is impossible for a Minister who has any regard for his character to be thus resting sometimes on one party and sometimes on the opposite. It cannot be done; for neither party will submit to it, unless it be for a short time, with the view of gaining some end indirectly which they have no hope of gaining by direct means. But it did not suit the Duke's character to hold office in order to be made a tool of, first by one party and then the other: he had already suffered enough from changing his natural ground of support for one artificial and temporary: it was impossible for him to bear the repetition of such experiments, even supposing that, on its own merits, he was not hostile to some degree of Reform.

This leads us to advert to a previous measure, (Catholic Emancipation, for which he has been much censured by a different class from the former. On this subject the difficulties were very great on either side. The feeling in favour of it was manifestly increasing. There had been a majority for it, more than once, in the House of Commons. It has been often said that a large majority of the people of England were against it. But, if so, why did they not send Members to represent their opinions on this question, if they attached so much importance to it? To require the Duke to resist Emancipation, and yet send Members who, it was known, would vote in favour of it, was requiring him to fight without arms. It appeared that, taking fifteen counties and twenty towns of the largest population in England, a considerable majority of the Members returned by them had voted for Emancipation on the last occasion of its being brought forward. Under such circumstances, it seems harsh to charge the Duke with inconsistency,—to taunt him with having been adverse to Emancipation one year, and having granted it the next: *their* inconsistency was surely greater and more culpable, who at one and the same time were declaring that Emancipation would lead to the overthrow of all our institutions, and yet were sending to Parliament Members favourable to that measure. It is said that it has failed to tranquillize Ireland: but its effect for good or ill has not yet had sufficient time for trial. It cannot reasonably be expected that a country which for many centuries has been in a disturbed and miserable state should be brought into order and happiness in ten years, by any single measure. The hindrances to improvement are, we hope, accidental and temporary; while the tendency to it is essential and permanent, and, when the accidental hindrances are removed, may be expected to take effect. Moreover, in this, as in every other case, those who in a doubtful alternative have to defend the course actually taken, always labour in argument under a great disadvantage. The evils attendant upon the course taken are seen and felt, and cannot be denied; but the evils which would have resulted from the other course (if that side of the alternative had been adopted) are not seen. From the nature of the case, they are left to probable conjecture, and may be denied by an unfair disputant as phantoms of a timid imagination. Did we not tell you, they exclaim, how it would be? Yes; but you cannot tell us, nor can we go back to try, how matters would have now stood, if we had taken the other course. Besides, it is the *incidental* and not the *natural* consequences of this measure which have been most deplorable. It broke up the Conservative party, and thereby opened the way for all the innovations which have followed. But who could expect that men would indulge their suicidal resentment to such a degree? The Duke of Wellington is not responsible for the consequences of their improvident revenge, urging them to seek a momentary gratification at the expense of involving themselves in his ruin. With such a vindictive spirit against him on the part of those who ought naturally to have constituted the groundwork on which he rested, it was impossible for him to maintain his position long. His declaration against Parliamentary Reform had really little or no share in causing his fall: that question was on the point of being brought forward by Brougham,—therefore the Duke could not possibly put off, more than a week or two, the pronouncing an opinion upon it; and as to granting the franchise to a few large towns, with the view of pacifying the people, there were two insurmountable obstacles in the way, to which we have already adverted,—1. That this would have made him chargeable with all the more extensive reforms (as they are called) which would undoubtedly have followed; 2. It would have entirely separated him from that party with which he had long been connected, and on whose support he was still desirous to rely. But, not resting securely either on Tories or Whigs, he was in the position of a man striding across a chasm, with neither foot firmly placed; and in the attempt to obtain a firm footing, the slippery ground disappointed him, and away he went.

But, withdrawing ourselves from the provocation of these domestic broils, let us turn to the charge which some have brought against the Duke touching the death of Ney, and consider what ground there is for the clamour on that event, raised chiefly by French Buonapartists, whose vituperation ought to be considered by *us* as having the force of eulogy. The question is, whether (without laying any stress on the capitulation of Paris, which it is manifest was not applicable to Ney's case) the Duke ought to have exerted his influence to save so distinguished a soldier, supposing him to have been justly condemned. To have done so, it is said, would have reflected great honour on his magnanimity!—i. e., from a selfish desire of gaining glory to himself, he ought to have interfered with the legal proceedings of a foreign Government,—to have sacrificed justice, and with it the common good of mankind,—all having a deep interest in bringing to condign punishment men guilty of atrocious perfidy. Is a man to be extricated from the avenging hands of the Government which he has fatally betrayed, merely because he has been a brave soldier? That sickly sensibility which leads people to sympathise with criminals, though they have brought destruction on thousands of innocent men, was not likely to receive encouragement from the Duke; still less was the selfish motive of courting popularity for himself, at the expense of justice and social security, likely to prevail with him. The vanity of Frenchmen has even led them to say, that his refusal to interfere arose from his being jealous of the fame of Ney. Jealous, indeed! what occasion had he to be jealous of him? Not to mention former instances of discomfiture, he had recently compelled him, after witnessing the destruction of his famous Guards, to betake himself to flight; and having conquered Buonaparte and him too, he surely had no great reason to apprehend that his fame was likely to be eclipsed, if the offender were permitted to run the natural course of his days with a sullied name. Let it be remembered that Ney was tried by Frenchmen, condemned by them, and, agreeably to the sentence passed upon him, was by Frenchmen shot Wellington had no concern in any part of the business: he did not order the trial, nor appoint the judges, nor determine the sentence, nor carry it into execution. Let the Buonapartists turn their anger against their own countrymen; and let Englishmen remember that when Frenchmen vilify the Duke of Wellington, that alone is a good reason for themselves the more to admire and defend him. The Duke's honour and magnanimity are too unquestionable to need vindication: if it were otherwise, the very period referred to (immediately following the battle of Waterloo) would supply it abundantly. When Blucher was bent on putting Buonaparte to death, blowing up the bridge of Jena, and other revengeful acts, the Duke resolutely and successfully opposed him.

Such, we believe, are the only objections of any even apparent force which have been urged against the Duke: and this, let it be remembered, through a long life passed in perpetual tumult, and a vast multiplicity of business, in which he must necessarily have thwarted the designs and interests of individuals,—his history, too, being laid open during his life with unexampled freedom. Who, like him, could have passed through such an ordeal, and have come out of it the more glorious, the more minutely he has been scrutinized, having his most private communications exposed to the keen investigation of those who are affected by them? After ransacking his public documents and private letters,—after this disclosure of his inmost thoughts,—is there (we may confidently ask) any instance in which he can be charged with an act unworthy of his great name,—any mean intrigues, any harsh tyranny, any pettish humours, paltry subterfuges, vindictive resentment, irregular and intemperate ambition? In all the transactions which have been unexpectedly and undesignedly brought to light, be they comparatively trifling, or on the great theatre of important public affairs, the result is invariably the same: ability, fortitude justice, and honour, pervade the whole.

It is to his high sense of honour, and to his uniform integrity and excellent temper, we must ascribe it, that, though he has passed his life in the perpetual contention of public business, he has had very few personal enemies. In 1827, writing to Mr. Canning, he says, "I never had a personal quarrel in my life,"—a great deal for a man to be able to say who had been brought into collision with such a multitude of men. Whatever enemies he may have had, they were probably incompetent occupants of important posts, whom he was obliged to dismiss through fear of public detriment; or men who for their pay or pensions had rendered no services. It must be admitted, that when he was in office he laid a heave hand on some of these; and their enmity, no doubt was in some cases intense, proportionate to the justice of his treatment of them. An enemy to Reform he has been called! It was his very inclination to introduce reforms that weakened the ground whereon his tenure of office was resting, and gave to others an opportunity of obtaining credit for reforming the *instrument*, while he, with the instruments supplied by the Constitution as he found it, was bent on showing that they were adequate to the practical correction of every considerable abuse. And if his failure in that attempt be urged as a proof of the need of that Parliamentary Reform which he resisted, our reply is, that he had not a fair opportunity for making the experiment,—his removal from office being accomplished by an unnatural union of those who were adverse to all Reform, and of those who demanded a degree of it incompatible with our monarchical government.

But, to avoid being drawn back into these painful disputes, let us force ourselves from them, and here introduce two incontrovertible reflections which a review of the Duke of Wellington's life perpetually impresses upon us. 1. How important it is to have at the head of an army a courageous and skilful commander! A reflection this very obvious indeed, yet grievously disregarded on many important occasions during the last war. How lamentable to place an army of brave men under the direction of imbecility or inexperience! In every campaign, critical circumstances occur which render skill in the General indispensable for victory and even for safety. 2. His history teaches us never to give way to despondency. As a great man of ancient times said to his countrymen when they were in danger of sinking under the assaults of war and pestilence,—"Athenians my opinion remains unshaken; *not to yield* to the Peloponnesians." Sublime sentiment; *Not to yield*, is the motto which we must hope will ever be adopted by the people of England, seeing that, in a just cause, it expresses the only sure principle of safety; and generations which shall follow us will have the advantage of looking back on the success of this maxim, exemplified in a deadly struggle, brought, after a duration of twenty years, to a triumphant issue against a most powerful foe.

It has been already remarked, that, as the greatness of the Duke of Wellington is extraordinary, so also has been his fortune. How wonderful, that he should have passed through so many battles, himself commonly in the thickest of the fight, and yet never have met with any personal accident! Yet this fortune has had some shades to moderate its brilliance. It cannot be accounted an instance of favourable fortune to him, (1st) that it has been his lot to serve a country jealous in an extreme degree of military rule,—unwilling to bear any rule without constant murmuring and opposition,—a country ever more ready to place itself under the guidance of specious orators, and visionary sentimentalists, than of grave and practical wisdom: (2nd) that he should have lived under monarchs who have been turned aside, by various causes, from assigning to him the place for which he is pre-eminently qualified,—a man to whom we owe it that we have a rightful monarch at all, and ourselves that we are not hewers of wood and drawers of water to an insolent and cruel oppressor.

But happily his fame rests on a basis which cannot be shaken by any caprice: nor has the sphere of his useful services been so much contracted by the absence of royal favour as might at first view be supposed. His services are to be estimated not merely by what he has himself done, or by their effect durig his life-time: it will extend to the future. His *example*, also, we may trust, will operate on generations yet to come: the light issuing from it will give a kindling impulse to minds hereafter, capable of similar greatness. They will be taught, if they have to struggle with an implacable tyrant, to persevere in resisting him, undaunted by difficulties,—not to be disturbed by the jeers and calumnies even of those for whom they are labouring, but trust to the sure recompense which awaits them in the satisfaction of a self-approving mind, and in the righteous award of posterity, whose voice, uninfluenced by envy or by interfering interests, will declare the truth, subject to no abatement

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BIRTH.—At Bombay, on the Wednesday Forenoon 7 o'clock of the 5th August 1840, Mrs. M. Willard, of a Son.

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from ignorance, malignity, selfishness, or any other sordid passion, such as too often prevents men from paying to the living that honour which, however profusely bestowed on the dead, must then be mingled with many painful and unavailing regrets. As to ourselves, being convinced that, as Britons, we owe the Duke of Wellington all that makes life worth having, we honour and venerate hisname; and shall never cease to contemplate with gratitude his wonderful history, as exhibiting a combination of qualities and virtues which entitle him to be placed in the first rank of those illustrious men who, in successive ages, have gained renown as the special benefactors of mankind.—*United Service Journal for June.*

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Delhi Gazette, July 29.

We have late letters from Sukkur but none from Quetta, the communication between Kelat, Dadur and the latter place is altogether cut off by an almost general rising of the tribes in their vicinity, in fact the whole of upper Scinde is, more or less, in a state of rebellion. Lieut. W. Loveday at Kelat with 30 Sepoys, the new chief's rabble, is said to be in some danger as he is surrounded by a strong body of Beloochees. To meet this state of affairs, the Political Agent has ordered the Queen's 40th Regt. and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers to proceed towards Quettah where Captain Bean is still shut up with about 200 men, with which it is feared he cannot hold out.

A letter from Cabul dated 12th July received late last evening, states that a *bazar* report prevailed that Khelat had been retaken by the rebels under Mehrab Khan's son and that Lieutenant Loveday is wounded and a prisoner; our correspondent adds, while hoping the news is untrue, that the account is most circumstantial and as it was known that Moostung was in possession of the rebels some days ago there may be some foundation for it.

The Cabul Races were to commence on the 14th instant with the Envoy's Purse, worth, including entrances and forfeits, about 2000 rupees, for Arabs 9st, 7lbs. each. Heats 1¼ miles.

Report gives out that six Bombay Regiments are to be sent to Affghanistan and that their places are to be supplied from the Madras Corps.

Agra Ukhbar, July 30.

A fresh outbreak has taken place at Katmandoo, the Rajah had, it appears, determined on introducing a sort of half-batta measure among his troops, who, in consequence mutinied and threatened the Rajah, as well as the British Resident and Surgeon, particularly the two latter, who were at one time considered to be in danger. The mutiny subsequently subsided without loss of life.

The Nuwab of Rampore died on the 18th.—There has been a disturbance in which, we regret to hear, that some lives have been lost and it is said, the Minister was killed. The particulars of this affair have not reached us, but the latter fact is certain. Mr. Robinson the Officiating Commissioner and Mr. Dick, were at Rampore.

We had scarcely written the above when further intelligence was received, which contradicts the death of the Nuwab, which had not yet taken place. Under an impression however, that it had, an emeute occurred, in which the Minister and sixty people were killed. The territory lapses to the British Government on the decease of the Nuwab.

The following particulars of the murder of the Minister, have reached us. The man, who it is generally considered deserved his fate, was represented to the Nuwab as having practised sorcery towards him, which produced his illness. The Nuwab, on this charge sent for him, but he refused to come and a brother-in-law proceeding to arrest him, had one of his people cut down by the followers of the Minister, Dowkul. This led to the massacre, which followed immediately, of Dawkul and his party. Every thing was quiet, and there was an anxious feeling among the people that our Government should take the country. They had suffered too much from their own rule or tyranny to desire its further continuance. Mr. Dick, with a detachment of troops entered Rampoor on the morning of the 26th instant.

CALCUTTA.

Englishman, July 20.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the arrival of the *David Clark*, Mills, from Bombay 27th June; the *Hereford*, Redburn, from Liverpool 1st April, and the *Medway*, from port Jackson 17th May.

We promised to give the earliest intelligence of the relief which we could obtain; and although we have not yet arrived at any detailed information on the subject, yet as the *Ukhbar* has given out that there is to be unusual delay in its promulgation, we think it as well to mention that we have reason to believe the measure is completed as far as the Commander-in-chief's department is concerned in its preparation, and in the course of the present week it will be laid before the Council. As to its extent, we cannot speak positively, but we think it probable that a plurality of the Barrackpore corps will move, though they may not have completed a three years' tour,—a protraction of service *there* against which we rather think there are certain medical objections. We have already done all we could to impress the authorities with the expediency of relieving the troops in Affghanistan, but whether any arrangements for that purpose are included in the draft of the plan above spoken of, we have as yet no means of accurately ascertaining. We have our fears, however, that it does not embrace that portion of the army, and we think the omission, in every view, impolitic. It is possible, indeed, that (if our conjecture of the omission be right) there may be intentions of withdrawing the force thence altogether, or at all events hopes that it may be feasible to leave Shah Shooja to the protection of his *own* forces; but although we once thought such retrogression might in time be safely made, we consider that the experiments now, or for a very long time yet, would be the act rather of a mad statesman than a sane one. Of one thing we are sure, and that is that the native troops will become seriously discontented if they are not relieved next season, and that one of the ideas which will be mixed up with that discontentment, will be that the Government is growing lax in its faith towards them; for *they* consider it pledged to their return to the provinces by this time.

We regret to hear, that intelligence has been received of the death of Captain L'Estrange, of the 21st Fusiliers. He had proceeded down in the *Bengal*, on his way to England for the recovery of his health.

Englishman, July 21.

We hear nothing from Aden, although recent events have awakened a certain degree of solicitude for the troops stationed there. Surely, it would be easy for the Bombay Government to avail themselves of the Express for the purpose of rapidly informing the Supreme Government of what is passing in so interesting a quarter? A few items from Egypt might also be included at the same time with good effect. We trust our Bombay contemporaries will give Sir J. Carnac's Presidency Secretaries a hint upon the subject.

We have neither time nor space at present for observations upon the various events communicated by the present mail, though many of them are of sufficient interest to claim attention. We shall return to them when the bulk of our files make their appearance.

Though we get various bits of news in the *form* of rumour, yet there are occasions when we can feel that an item thus got possession of will probably prove, on further information, to be true,—and such is, we are *grieved* to say, our feeling on the present occasion. Among the scraps of intelligence which we have picked up from various quarters, since the arrival of the express overland mail yesterday is one to the sad effect (for the Company's service) that the giant, and giant-like used, power of the Horse Guards has been successfully exerted to *annul* the order of this government whereby the local (Fane) Major Generals were so justly prohibited from doing duty with their regiments. It was the only shield—was that prohibition—which the local government had the power to interpose for the protection of their own officers from certain supersession, almost on every service on which a Queen's regiment could be sent; for of course the moment it forms part of a division for service, the regimental Lieutenant Colonel, or even the Major, aye, probably the *Captain*, steps forth as the local Major General and supersedes every Company's Colonel in the field! We cannot help considering this a deadly blow to the Company's service, not only from its direct consequences, but as demonstrating how utterly powerless are the Court of Directors in protecting the just interests of their service. At present we know not what to advise, except temperateness under the infliction; for we can find no hope in a memorial, as we know that the battle was fought as resolutely and ably as it could be, by both the Supreme Government and the Court—and both have been defeated. If the Government have received officially the news here given (in great, though unwilling, faith) of course it will soon be communicated in orders. If they have *not* got it in that form, we shall endeavour to find out such further particulars as may have more privately been received; but in the mean time our (Company's) military readers may prepare their minds for the worst:—only as they must *feel* it like soldiers, let them also endeavour to *bear* it like soldiers.

Englishman, July 22.

We have good authority for stating that the appointment of standing Counsel to the Company in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, has been conferred on Mr. Charles R. Prinsep.

With regard to the appointment of Mr. Peel to the Office of Advocate General, we have only to remark that thongh it may in some degree affect Mr. Turton's monthly receipts, it is scarcely matter of public regret that he is about to be withdrawn from official connexion with the Government. He will be left more free to champion the public cause if, at any future time, the privileges we enjoy should suffer invasion or obstruction. As for the Home Government, we think them extremely short-sighted in denying themselves the opportunity of employing the best lawyer the Calcutta Bar affords. Mr. Peel, whatever may be his ability—and we hear he is a good Chamber Counsel, but a very indifferent speaker—will for a long time be at a disadvantage in his contests with our old local gladiators.

Among the Clippers advertised for China we observe the '*Jane*.' As she is so famed for her sailing qualities, we would recommend our friends not to lose the opportunity of forwarding their dispatches to Singapore and China by her. We understand she is to leave within a day or two after the receipt of the overland letters.

A Cunning Trick.—We are informed by a friend, on Sunday last, that at 10 o'clock in the morning, as the servant of a rich man was passing the Balakhannah road, with a silver dish in his hand, an expert thief forced from him, and ran off; the servant immediately pursued ithim, crying out, 'stopt hief,' 'stop thief,' upon which thecunning rogue, to avoid detection, commenced bawling out, 'thief;' so the passers by, and spectators were unable to distinguish who was the thief; and the thief by his artifice made his escape. —*Probhakur, July 20.*

Hurkaru, July 22.

By the shipping report of arrivals at home, which we published yesterday, our friends who take an interest in the sailing qualities of our *crack* passenger-ships, will see that the *Hardwicke* and *Maidstone* which sailed together from the Sand-heads, arrived the same day, the 9th of May; the former at Portsmouth and the latter in the Downs. The race, however, must be considered as won by the *Hardwicke*, for she went into the Cape and remained there two days. Both ships reached St. Helena the same day, the 25th of March; but the *Maidstone* sailed on the 27th and the *Hardwicke* on the 28th, the latter beat her antagonist, therefore, on the whole voyage, three days, and to St. Helena two days.

The *Madagascar* was not so fortunate. She sailed from Saugor the 20th of January, and did not arrive until the 18th of May in the Downs. The *Lord Hungerford* left Saugor the 26th of January and arrived on the 1st of June at Portsmouth.

Hurkaru, July 23.

We have just received a letter from a correspondent in the Ghijee country, dated *Camp, Oolaunabad June 22nd*, from which we make the following extracts. Our readers will see that it contains a strong confirmation of the intelligence, published by us a few days ago, of a conspiracy to massacre all the English in Candahar and Herat having been discovered by the political authorities—the truth of which intelligence our cotemporary of the *Englishman* was polite enough to disbelieve:—

"So far from the country being tranquil, we are now in the districts of the rebel *Gilgees*, and on the 16th ultimo, fought a tough battle with them: things are almost settled, however, and to prevent a repetition of the affair, the Shah's 5th Infantry and six pounders, and 200 of his cavalry are to be cantoned here, with Mr. Leach, as Political Agent. It is rather a pretty place, commands several *passes* that open on the river *Helmund* and the Hauzirah country, and has evidently seen better days, for there are the remains of a large fortress and town near camp, but almost effaced. The spot has an elevation of about 7,000 feet, a nice sprinkling of trees, and at present, a pleasant climate. We have a fine, large, cheerful camp, and about 3,000 fighting men, namely a squadron of the 2d Bengal cavalry and a troop of the 4th Bengal Local horse, 1st regiment Shah's cavalry, 11 pieces of Artillery—the 2d N. I. right wing of the 43d N. I., and the 5th Shah's Infantry all under the Command of Major-Genl. Nott, and quite prepared to *thrash* 20,000 Affghans. The *Shah Zadah* Timoor and Lieut. Nicholson, as Political Agent, are also members of the Camp and a *posse* of Affghan horse. A serious plot has been discovered in Candahar, but *not* before it had almost burst on our unsuspecting *crania*. An ex-ruler of the city appears to have arranged things with the *Gilgeses*, who were to have enticed Shah's troops among the mountains and to entangle difficulties about them, that more troops might be withdrawn from the place, to their assistance, when the *Puttans* in the city were to rise and *massacre* the British. To show you how extensive it is, the whole province of *Shawl* is said to be in a state of insurrection, and we expect to hear of other parts being in a similar condition. You have doubtless heard of the shocking *massacre* of an European Officer and some sixty of the Bombay Native Infantry near *Dadur*, by about a thousand *Beloochees*, who are said to have carried off all the stores they were escorting, and some 600 camels. —Put this problem to the *alumni* of the Hindoo College, at their next examination; when may we hope to have *Afghanistan* tranquil? The people are the strangest *rascals* I ever fell in with: one day they do their best to cut your *throat*, and the next are your humble servants.

A native paper states, that the four Affghan youths lately sent by Government to the Hindoo College, have been rejected by the Managers, in consequence of their difference of creed, none but Orthodox Hindoos being admissable.

We would suggest to Government, that if the Affghans were sent to Dorjeling, the climate would suit them, and they would be much better taken care of by Dr. Campbell, the zealous Superintendent, who has, we understand, lately recommended the establishment of a school at that station, for young Goorkhas of rank—the public of India too, will soon appreciate the suitableness of the climate of Dorjeling for the health and education of their children, so that the first school established there, by any intelligent and persevering master, will soon prove a good speculation, and induce others to "do so likewise." Many adults, as well as children, (male and female) heretofore sent to England for health or education, or both, will henceforth, we prophesy, be sent to Dorjeling, for many and obvious reasons.

Commercial Advertiser, July 24.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the Arrival of the *Shaw Allum*, Evans, from Bombay 19th June and Madras 16th July, the *Adelaide*, Campbell, from New Zealand 2nd May, and Penang 3rd July; the *Larkins*, Ingram, from London 13th March, Cape of Good Hope 31st May, and Madras 19th July; the *Therence*, (F) Alligre, from Bombay 26th June; the *Indian Queen*, Shreeves, from Madras 24th June and Vizagapatam 14th July; and the Hawk, Pennock, from Moulmein 3d July.

Our readers will see that at length the Legislative Council have put forth the draft of an Act for the punishment of vagrants who are wont to extort alms by offensive exhibitions. We hope that as soon as the poor can be cared and provided for, the Act will extend to mendicity of all kinds; and thereby clear the streets of Calcutta not only of sturdy beggars but disgusting lepers.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Legislative Department, the 6th July, 1840—The following draft of a proposed act was read in council for the first time on the 6th July, 1840.

ACT NO.—OF 1840.

Anact of the punishment of vagrants within the town of Calcutta extorting alms by offensive and disgusting exhibitions and practices.

I. Whereas great inconvenience is experienced within the town of Calcutta from mendicants who endeavour to extort alms by offensive and disgusting exhibitions and practices.

II. It is hereby enacted, that persons within the town of Calcutta who shall seek to extort alms by exhibiting any bodily ailment or deformity, or by any offensive or indecent practices, or by inflicting, or threatening to inflict, bodily injury on themselves, shall be liable, on conviction before any justice of the Peace to imprisonment with or without labor for a term not exceeding one calendar month.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that all persons guilty a second time of any of the above offences, shall be liable on conviction before a justice of the peace, to imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding twice the period assigned for the first offence, and the same period upon any subsequent conviction.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that persons guilty for any of the offences above mentioned who shall violently resist any peace officer attempting to apprehend them, shall be liable, on conviction before a justice of the peace, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding three calendar months.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India, after the 6th day of September next.

The 13th July, 1840.—The following draft of a proposed Act was read in council for the first time on the 13th July, 1840.

ACT NO.—OF 1840.

Act for amending the procedure in cases of Appeals made in Forma Pauperis, within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

It is hereby enacted, that the proviso contained in clause 1, section V., regulation XXVII. 1814, of the Bengal code in regard to females of rank, shall be applicable at the discretion of the court ofsudder dewanny adawlut of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to any party desirous of appealing in forma pauperis to that court.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published forgeneral information.

Ordered, that the said draft be considered at the first meeting of the legislative council of India after the 13th day of September next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Junr. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MAULMAIN.

(*From the Maulmain Chronicle, July*.)

We understand that the Schooner "*Thistle* capsized in a squall at Rangoon just as she was prepared for being hauled ashore to undergo some slight repairs. Hopes were entertained of her being recovered at the period of our latest intelligence from Rangoon.

Some of the crew of the Schooner *Sylph*, which was bound from Tavoy to Rangoon, came over from Martaban on Friday last, and reported the loss of that vessel on the Sytang river. We have not heard how it happened that the vessel missed her course, whether in consequence of bad weather, or whether she was forced into the mouth of the river by the strength of the tide, which is known to run there with great violence.

H. M. Brig *Childers* took us by surprise on Sunday afternoon, by coming up to town without any previous notification of her being in the river having reached us. She is from Calcutta and brings Post Office packets up to the commencement of the present month. We have not heard what is to be her next destination and believe she intends remaining here some time. Her appearance here will assure our people that though we have sent so many of our fighting ships to China there are yet others remaining in India.

We are as unable as ever to give any thing like correct intelligence of the state of affairs in Burmah. Reports of all kinds are as usual current, some tending to the dispersion and destruction of the rebels, some to the almost desperation of the royal cause. The former seem to be the more generally credited. There is a man who used formerly to cut a figure on the Assam frontiers, of the name of Duffa-Gaum, and who would seem to be now playing a conspicuous part in the present commotion. Indeed, if one might credit the stories that have reached this place regarding him, he may be considered quite a King-making Earl of Warwick, as victory must decide for the party he espouses. Unfortunately for his fame, however, they have it here, that being sent out with 5,000 of his own men (a few 0's more or less are nothing with a Burman, we should doubt if this Duffa-Gaum could muster 50 of his own men) to meet and destroy the rebels, one half of his force joined the enemy, and Mr. Duffa-Gaum came back without having seen any of the rebels, notwithstanding the diligence of his search. There is something truly ridiculous in the accounts which reach us of rebellion suddenly springing up and being as suddenly put down. One might laugh at the whole affair were it not for the unsparing ferocity with which the occasion is seized to remove all suspected individuals out of the way. Old and young, male and female, all who can be supposed favorable to the designs of the rebels, whether they be implicated in them or not, have been swept off, and executions are said to be still going on.

MADRAS.

United Service Gazette, July 28.

The Expedition To China.

Late accounts from the Eastward state, that the portion of the Musket Ammunition ordered to have been supplied for the use of the Expedition, from Madras was left behind. We felt convinced from the moment when first read this statement, that the Madras Ordnance Department was not in any way to blame for the neglect, and we have now ascertained that no Musket Ammunition whatever was ordered from this Presidency. The Artillery and Sappers were fully equipped, but no Stores were parked for any other arm of the Service from the Madras Arsenal. It does however seem strange that the Ordnance Establishments to the Eastward should be so indifferently supplied as to find a difficulty in furnishing an hundred thousand rounds of Ball Ammunition, more especially at the present juncture, when every Department ought to be kept in the highest state of efficiency; and we trust that a searching enquiry into the state of those Arsenals will be at once ordered by Government. The responsible parties in charge of the Arsenals at Penang, Singapore and Malacca, are we understand, Warrant Officers of the Bengal Ordnance Department. Now if those Arsenals are found in the denuded state represented, it is surely high time for the Madras Government to insist on furnishing their own Warrant officers for the charge of those Stores on the safety of which, the lives, honour, and security of the Madras Troops furnishing those Garrison, most assuredly depend.

THE LATE NAWAUB OF KURNOOL.

We are glad to learn that Government have authorized the remains of the late Nawaub of Kurnool being removed to the family place of sepulture at Zorahpore; and a pension will be granted to the family who are to be sent back to the city of their ancestors.

Herald, July 25.

We are informed that a Siamese twins' affair has just taken place at the Presidency. The wife of a poor native man, residing in New Town, Vepery, was yesterday morning delivered of two infants, a boy and a girl, who when brought into the world were found to be united together, side by side. Happily for themselves and their parents they were still-born. They have been taken to the General Hospital, where they are to be preserved as a curiosity.

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